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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Life and Letters of Gen. Alexander Hays, edited by George T. Fleming, from data compiled by Gilbert A. Hays (Gilbert A. Hays: Pittsburgh). Gen. Alexander Hays, who was born at Franklin, Pa., on July 8, 1819, was a gallant soldier who fought in the Mexican and Civil Wars and who fell at the head of his troops at the battle of the Wilderness on May 8, 1864. He entered the U. S. Military Academy on July 1, 1840, and was graduated in the class of 1844, among those who graduated at the same time being a number of cadets whose names later became famous throughout the country. These included Winfield S. Hancock, Alfred Plesanton and Simon B. Buckner. Among his intimates were Ulysses S. Grant, Rufus Ingalls, Frederick T. Dent, C. C. Augur and James Longstreet. He was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 4th Infantry, where U. S. Grant was also serving with the same rank. He resigned from the Service after the Mexican War and went overland to California in 1850 in the gold rush. He returned to Franklin in the following year. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a private in a Pittsburgh regiment and soon became a captain, rapidly gaining promotion. He fought at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Manassas, where he was severely wounded; Gettysburg and in the Wilderness, where he commanded a brigade in the 22d Corps. A bronze memorial tablet to General Hays occupies a place in Cullum Hall, West Point. The book is full of interesting incidents in the life of this noted officer.

World Almanac and Encyclopedia (Press Publishing Co.: New York). Published by the New York World, this excellent almanac this year contains more than 1,000 pages and some 25,000 facts and figures, statistics of countries, states, cities and towns; financial, insurance, crop, trade population and other vital features brought up to date. There is much general data concerning the U. S. Army and the Navy and also of foreign armies and navies. Some of the new and important features are the full text of the Peace Treaty, election comparisons, war costs, lives lost in the World War; National Prohibition Act, U. S. tariff and customs dues, arbitration treaties, the suffrage amendment, record of late important events, memorable dates, scientific progress, compensation laws, old and new income tax rate, events of aviation, naturalization and emigration laws, marriage and divorce statistics, sporting records, description of national parks and data of colleges and college fraternities.

Adventures in Interviewing, by Isaac F. Marcossion (John Lane Co.: New York). In easy, conversational style, the author tells of professional interviews he has had, as a journalist, with many of the best known men in the United States and abroad. The list includes Henry Watterson, Generals Pershing and Wood, Marshal Foch, Field Marshals Haig and French, President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, George Horace Lorimer, Winston Churchill, Sir Eric Geddes, and others. Of having interviewed General Pershing at his headquarters at Chaumont, France, he reflects, later: "Little is known of General Pershing's personal side. He has hidden his real self behind a reserve that is one of his chief characteristics. So far as France is concerned there is no fund of anecdote or story. When human interest historians visited him in quest of biographical information, like Sir Douglas Haig, he said: 'Write about the Army.'" Of General Wood he says: "Although I had seen many portraits of Wood none, save only the Sargent painting, does him justice. He looks the fighting type, with his keen eyes, firm jaw and splendid, soldierly bearing. Indeed, the two most commanding physical figures in the

whole American military service to-day are Wood and Pershing. Although the former is not a West Pointer, which is one reason why a certain prejudice has always existed against him in the Army, he personifies the smartness which only the 'Point' appears to develop." The book contains many excellent illustrations of persons interviewed.

Eastern Nights—and Flights, by Alan Bott (Doubleday, Page and Co.: New York). Captain Bott, who served in the Royal Flying Corps in Egypt, gives what he terms a "record of Oriental adventure," and adventure is certainly what he experienced, not only while in active service in Egypt, but when he was shot down in a fight with three German airplanes on the Palestine front and captured by Turkish troops, who were offered by Germans. After an experience in a native hospital he was taken to Constantinople, where he met two other British officers, prisoners. They disguised themselves after escaping from their Turkish guards, one of them posing as a woman, having received women's wearing apparel from Lady Paul, the "Edith Cavell of Constantinople," and remained in the Turkish capital for three months, moving about openly and gaining much information concerning the enemy and his plans. They at last succeeded in making their escape to Odessa and thence to Varna, which was held by British troops. The book is full of action.

The American Army in the European Conflict, by Colonel de Chambrun and Captain de Marenches (The Macmillan Company: New York). The volume is translated from the French by the authors, who are well qualified to write the story of American participation in the World War, particularly in reference to the operations of the A.E.F.; these French officers were attached to General Pershing's staff. The French government has directed that the book be read in the public schools of France. Beginning with chapters on the declaration of war and universal military service there follows the story of the arrival of General Pershing in France, the appearance of the American contingents on the French front, the participation of our forces in the various offensives, the part taken by American units on the British front, and consideration of the participation of various American benevolent organizations in the war. The book is a typical soldier's production; no words are wasted. One of the most interesting passages is the description of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. High praise is given to officers and men of the A.E.F. generally for their efforts and deeds throughout the entire campaign. In their "Conclusions" the authors say: "The eminently aggressive spirit which the American soldier brings with him to the firing line will not have failed to impress our French observers, nor will the effort made by each commander to develop the physical and moral qualities of his men have passed unnoticed. In this connection one question may be asked: 'Why was the American officer unready to profit by the veteran's experience unless he found that it accorded with his own?' To this we make reply that, with the mentality of this new Army each individual chief, to gain and maintain ascendancy over his men, was obliged to show an unflinching confidence in his own personal ability. The men, also, were eager to show their commander what they could do." As a handbook of the American Army the volume is unexcelled. With the records of General Headquarters, A.E.F., at hand it may well be regarded as authoritative.

Making the American Thoroughbred, Especially in Tennessee, 1800-1845, by James Douglas Anderson. Including Reminiscences of the Turf, by Balie Peyton (The Plimpton Press; Norwood, Mass.). The purpose is to trace the origin and growth of the race horse and turf interest in the United States from the beginning, in Colonial days, to the time of the Civil War, showing

why and how the thoroughbred became a dominant factor in commercial and social life, especially in the South, shaping, as it did, to an extent, the customs and habits of several generations. The work is the result of original investigation and contains much about the American thoroughbred that may not be found elsewhere. Balie Peyton was prominent in Tennessee, being in addition to a breeder and turfman, a soldier and diplomat. He was tendered the office of Secretary of War by President Tyler, but declined it and went to the Mexican War, where he served as chief of staff to Gen. W. J. Worth, U.S.A. He distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey. The book contains many photographs of former residents of Tennessee who were identified with horse breeding and racing and of noted horses of many years ago.

London Men in Palestine; and How They Marched into Jerusalem, by Rowlands Coldicott (Longmans, Green & Co.: New York). The author, who was a captain in a regiment of Infantry made up chiefly of men from London, and which formed part of the British expeditionary force which operated in Palestine under General Allenby, tells in a very graphic and interesting way how the men of England's capital came to take the Holy City, the most renowned city of all time. He says that "The myriad names from France that wait the histories of the future have a confused splendor that dazzles those who seek to distinguish them and assign each its tale; but the taking of Jerusalem, inferior as a spectacle of brute energy, and hardly illustrating at all the more devilish developments of modern warfare, can be shown in a clear, hard light, historically and romantically, the greatest of all episodes that have flamed on a sudden into public view out of the less regarded spaces of the war." The actual entrance of the British into the famed city and the driving out of the Turks, particularly, is an excellent piece of descriptive work, while the book in general recites how the British did their fighting in practically little else than what they term their "shorts," with helmets and the weapons of their trade.

Bob Thorpe, Sky Fighter in the Lafayette Flying Corps, by Austin Bishop (Harcourt, Brace and Howe: New York). The adventures of two American boys, whose ages are given as sixteen, and who it is said served as volunteer ambulance drivers near Verdun, enlisting later in the French army and becoming members of the Lafayette Flying Corps, are recited. The story, which is largely fiction and intended more particularly for youthful readers, tells of their experiences while training as aviators and at the front, where they are represented as having served as combat pilots in a French squadron after a miraculously brief training period.

The Yankee in the British Zone, by Ewen Cameron MacVeagh and Lee D. Brown (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). Dedicated to the American and British forces who fought in Flanders and on the Somme, the Americans being in the British zone and fighting under British high command, the book tells in a very realistic and sympathetic manner of the excellent relations which existed between the American and British troops when they fought side by side. Captain MacVeagh and Lieutenant Brown both served with the U. S. Field Artillery. In a foreword Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., speaks of the manner in which soldiers of both armies learned to value the good qualities of each other, and also urges preparedness, observing, very wisely: "We cannot always count in the future of having allies or engaging in war under conditions which make it possible to train our forces while others hold the line." Touching on the matter of discipline, the authors say: "It was in fact, never necessary to impose discipline on the American troops—they adopted it of their own accord when they learned

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the reason for it and the value of it. On the whole, they seemed better able to think these things out for themselves than most of the soldiers of Europe, certainly better able than many of the soldiers of the Central empires, whose discipline was of an unthinking sort, imposed from the outside." The authors speak in the highest terms of the Regular Army officers who served with the American troops, and of the great value of their superior training to those of the inexperienced forces under their command. The book contains many illustrations.

Motor Truck Design and Construction, by C. T. Schaefer (D. Van Nostrand Co.: New York). This work gives a practical discussion of the gasoline propelled commercial car of the present type and presents it in the plainest possible manner, aided by numerous illustrations. While the book is compiled for the use of the engineer, it also gives the student, commercial vehicle owner and operator a general outline of the underlying principles of the construction of the various units that make up the complete car.

Home—Then What? The Mind of the Doughboy, A.E.F., by James Louis Small, with a foreword by John Kendrick Bangs. (George H. Doran Co.: New York). In May, 1919, prizes were offered for the three best essays on the subject, Home—Then What? by members of the A.E.F. then in France. Several hundred essays were submitted. The three which won prizes are here reproduced, together with a number of others that were not winners. Various suggestions are made as to what the members of the A.E.F. would do on their return home, following demobilization. The viewpoints, which are many and varied, are interesting.

The Winston Simplified Dictionary, edited by William D. Lewis and Edgar A. Singer (The John C. Winston Company: Philadelphia). The work is unlike other dictionaries in that it not only includes all the words in common use but hundreds of words that have recently been brought into daily use, especially those that the commingling of nationalities in the World War have made part of our language. Each definition is complete in itself. Accompanied by 800 illustrations, many of them in color, the volume is an excellent one. Of the editors, W. A. Lewis is principal of the William Penn High School, Philadelphia, and Mr. Singer deputy superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania.

MEMOIRS OF ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

My Memoirs, by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York). While there can be no question of the author's ability as a seaman there can equally be no doubt that, like the greater part of his countrymen, he is unable to take other than the German point of view where the interests of his country are concerned, although at times compelled, by facts, to make admissions favoring British methods. These concessions are not made in a spirit of fairness but because it is impossible for him to entirely distort history in order that he may make his point. As might be expected, at the very outset Admiral von Tirpitz declares: "The greater measure of the responsibility of this war rests with our enemies," although conceding "our misfortune, however, did not proceed from the acquisition of power but from the weakness which did not know how to use that power either for the purpose of preserving or concluding peace, and, in addition, from our illusions about our enemies, the nature of their war aims, their conduct of the war and the nature of the economic war." In this may be seen his well-known plaint that Germany would have won the war had his favorite naval weapon, the submarine, been brought into use earlier in the war and used with the utmost ruthlessness. He modestly asserts that the British navy, about 1896, "received the new spirit of development from us." He continues that German warships "were actually superior to the English during the World War," but admits, incredible though it may seem, that "the unfounded prestige of the British navy robbed Germany's leaders of their courage at the beginning of the war, when the German navy had the best prospect of giving them victory." He contends that if the battle of Jutland had been fought to a finish "there would, in my opinion, have been a prospect of putting quite a different face upon the history of the world." Well, the blame for the failure to realize this German hope must be placed on Admiral Scheer, who commanded the German Grand Fleet and who preferred to seek the safety of Heligoland's guns than to fight out the battle "to the finish" the author hoped for. In a private letter written from Kiel on Feb. 13, 1896, to a friend, von Tirpitz says: "Up to the present our policy has failed completely to grasp the political importance of sea-power." He declared that "the plan of a German battle fleet was evolved without any idea of a war with England. It would have seemed perfectly crazy, both politically and strategically, to have waived the possibility of a later attack upon England." It is believed by nearly every British naval officer that at no time did Germany evolve plans for a battle fleet without having England, more or less secretly, in mind. The United States, he declares, "would have regarded the invasion of Belgium with a very cold eye if it had agreed with their own interests. America is a world-conquering power, a fact which our democrats refuse to realize. The outward superiority of our enemies brought the Americans from the very first day to the conviction that we should not win, and they defined their attitude towards us on this principle." He adds, "the possibility of a war with England ought to have been avoided in 1914, just as in 1904, and it could probably have been avoided, too, as the naval gamble had already taken effect, if our political leaders had clearly perceived the danger of this war at the right moment." He expresses no regret for the sinking of the Lusitania, declaring that "the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Lusitania did not know it was the Lusitania until it turned on its side in sinking. A second explosion followed the attack and it was this circumstance alone that led to the immediate sinking of the vessel and the high loss of life. One could regret the loss of life, but must insist on our clear rights." Certainly a characteristically German point of view. The Admiral cannot forego the opportunity to give voice to his "song of hate" by concluding the last line in his final volume with the words, "But England's day of judgment will have its birth in this very success."

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"OF WHAT USE IS THE CAVALRY?"

In the Revue Militaire Générale for December, published at Paris, France, an authoritative military publication, Col. R. Boullaire, a distinguished officer of the Cavalry branch of the French army, writes on "Of What Use is the Cavalry?" He discusses at length the value of cavalry as a means of obtaining information concerning the movements of the enemy in the field, in reconnaissance, in combat, as an element of maneuver and barrage and as an agent of exploration. He in no way decries the value of aerial observation and combat, but gives it full credit for the important part it occupies in warfare, yet at the same time insists that it is the cavalry which determines the extent of advance upon the enemy, defines its front, corroborates the indications observed by airplanes and confirms the order of battle by the material proof it obtains in the field. Cavalry and aviation, therefore, collaborate on the battlefield, he declares, following the plan established by the high command, under all conditions of combat and in all movements of reconnaissance. Among his conclusions as to the uses to which cavalry may be employed are these: That it can maneuver on horseback and also fight dis-

mounted; its mobility and maneuvering adaptability serve to develop to the utmost the strength of its fire and enable it to move rapidly to a desired point or near it. Cavalry, he continues, should know how to oppose, on horseback, enemy cavalry which exposes itself to attack; how to attack artillery badly placed and also bodies of infantry taken in surprise and demoralized. Cavalry, he adds, is an essential organ in the search of information preceding the actual moment of contact between opposing forces, while it is an indispensable element in the furthering of successful movements and also in pursuit. Cavalry does that which other arms of the Service are unable to do in the same degree: move more rapidly when on the enemy's front and reunite later after having been forced to divide. Notwithstanding the difficulties which it may encounter on the field of battle and the surprises which the future may have in store, cavalry, by the valor of its cadres, is a reservoir from which other arms of the Service may draw. By its traditions and its temperament it should be carefully preserved, as well as by the strength and efficiency of its armament, for, together with its mobility, cavalry rests in the hands of a commander a marvelous instrument of maneuver, delicate, perhaps, but the results from which have justified and will continue to justify the further sacrifices and burdens which its being demands.

STANDARDIZATION OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The Secretary of War has designated a committee of the Engineering Council to investigate and report on the subject of types of government contracts. This committee is to meet in Washington, D.C., on March 8. The chiefs of all War Department bureaus and services have been directed to furnish to the committee copies of each standard contract and specifications of their bureaus or



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services, with memorandum as to the desirability of changes in their types of specifications and contracts.

PLIGHT OF THE ARMY WIVES.

Anent pay insufficiency an Army woman writes, in a vein of sarcasm: "We are evidently inefficient, improperly educated, and not the 'good sports' that wives of the present-day professional men should prove themselves, if two persons cannot live handsomely on a salary of \$193, and amass a comfortable fortune for old age. It is a pitiful admission of poor management. For a large number of beans can be bought for twenty cents, if one has the twenty cents; and in most localities in the springtime there is an abundance of dandelion greens; a harmless food, and quantities could be dried for summer and winter consumption. The picking of these greens would be an admirable substitute for tennis or golf. The bitter truth is that unless we Army women make good in this financial emergency which has attacked our worthy officers, henceforth Army officers will select wives not for pleasing personal qualities, or companionship, but for the possession of that brawn which now has such high market value. So that those of us who have daughters will do well to apprentice them to a seven-weeks' course in brick-laying or plumbing instead of seven years of Greek. In this respect our parents were short-sighted, and that is why we have been wringing our hands in terror instead of venturing forth to kick the wolf from the door by supplementing the dwindling pay of our husbands with the gainful work of our hands. They are doing it in civil life. The beautiful, highly-educated wife of a professor in one of our largest universities, a woman who has two small children and no maid, is augmenting, if not surpassing, her husband's income by designing children's dresses. The officer in our household was demoted in September, along with all the other highly-honored gentlemen who were sent to the Leavenworth schools, he being one of the unfortunate colonels who 'made good' for over a year in France and so became a captain again. During the year that he had colonel's pay we were able to pay some of the debts incurred by moving long distances five times in three years. Needless to say, I have been doing all the housework, except part of the washing, for more than a year, and have made nearly all the clothing for five of us. It has been a bit strenuous, but the muscles developed in tennis, golf and bowling have endured. True, my hands and hair, from continued hovering over a cantankerous army coal stove, have long since ceased to be decorative; but vanity has no right to lodging in an Army officer's home. Yes, it's easy enough for six to live on a captain's pay if you only know how and don't care what you say."

CONSIDERATION IN CLASSIFICATION.

"The system of classification of officers of the Army seems solely intended to do away with the old Regular Army officer," writes an Army woman. "After serving his country honestly and faithfully for the better part of his life at least a little consideration should be shown and retire these officers at least on three-quarters pay. But instead they are told their long service has been inefficient and they are to be eliminated. We would like

to know just why these officers have been kept in the Service all these years if they have not been of value to the Government; and just why this board of five decided to discharge these officers who know nothing but the military and send them out to compete with younger men."

CAUSES OF ARMY RESIGNATIONS.

Writing of the causes of Army resignations an officer cites his own case, saying: "Many of my old friends and comrades have confined to me the ailments that affect the Army, and I can safely say that at least fifty per cent. of the cause is the loss of morale through the uncertainty of holding onto their temporary rank, or having already had the axe cut off their head in rank, pay, prestige and practically penalize them for past services. I myself resigned after I had been demoted and sent to a border station, serving under a colonel who had never been overseas, fifteen files my junior; the lieutenant colonel forty-two files my junior; one major 450 files my junior, and another major from the 1917 training camp. My resignation was sent in after my twenty years of commissioned service in all branches, Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry, nearly three years of enlisted service in the Navy, and Artillery in the Spanish War. I served with three of the most famous combat divisions in the A.E.F. at the front, and was engaged in all of the offensives of the 1st Division, beginning with the defense before Cantigny; my career ending when I was evacuated to Paris to the hospital after the St. Mihiel operations. I was never ordered before an efficiency board, classification camp, or 'canned' from my regiment. After all of these experiences, being sent to the border to serve under officers at that time my real juniors was too much for me. There was only one thing to correct matters, and that was to resign. All the faith I had of justice and reward had been shattered. The question of pay, high cost of living, etc., never entered into my complaints. I resigned absolutely on account of the loss of morale and favoritism in making demotions that worked with such a vicious system that was undermining the whole of the military fabric of the country. I expected that I would be tried by G.C.M. for disrespect and insubordination from the letter that I sent in with my resignation, but the department accepted it without remark."

DETAILS OF THE UNIFORM.

"May we discuss dispassionately the deliberations of the generals upon the uniform?" writes an Army major. "The wearing of the Sam Browne belt by officers with troops will, I believe, make for discipline and morale. It plainly distinguishes the officer from the field clerk, the Y.M.C.A., and the Red Cross official. It will obviate a great deal of correction for non-observance of military courtesies. It is comfortable, very serviceable, and does not tarnish after the manner of many military decorations. It can be fitted with attachments for our saber and replace our present saber belt, which is too narrow and sags under the weight of the saber. I believe that the greater number of officers prefer to retain the standing collar on the service coat. It is not uncomfortable when properly made. It has the advantage over the English collar in appearance. The Navy, after much discussion pro and con, has at last changed to a roll collar coat. Are they glad? There has not been a gain in appearance. A return to the box pleat in the breast pockets would add to appearance and permit enough expansion to hold the note book and pencils. If the lower pockets are hung inside the coat instead of being patch pockets, they will be more commodious and material will be saved. The optional wearing of O.D. trousers, as prior to 1911, would be welcomed by most officers. The shoulder patches would afford a relief to the dull drab monotony of the service uniform. So would brass buttons. Dull, somber, weatherbeaten barracks; a dull, somber, treeless, grassless terrain, and a dull, somber uniform make heavily against morale."

A VETERAN OF VETERANS.

Noting recent comment anent veteran Army jests an Army officer maintains that there is one that probably draws more fogies than any other. He writes: "It is the story of the Irishman who was carrying a wounded comrade from the battlefield when a cannon ball removed the head of the wounded man; and upon arrival at the dressing station, the Irishman, being questioned as to his idea in bringing in a dead man, and having deposited his burden and discovered the true state of affairs, exclaimed, 'The dommed liar! Sure he towld me 'twas his leg.' Curiously enough, this incident occurred at several different places during the World War, according to excellent authority. It shows how history repeats itself; for the same thing is known to have occurred in every war since gunpowder was invented, and it is related in traditions even farther back, a stone from a sling replacing the modern projectile. The story is attributed to Adam; but I can find in the Bible no denial on his part of the probable version that he obtained the details from his great-grandfather, who deciphered it from certain hieroglyphics discovered by him in the tomb of a prehistoric tribal chief. It should be noted that the original fossil record was only a fragment, and that the first words still decipherable read 'That reminds me.' All that preceded this was lost during the paleozoic era. If the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL continues to keep us informed and amused, we will all pull through nicely."

CAVALRY JOURNAL AGAIN TO APPEAR.

The Cavalry Journal, which temporarily suspended publication with the April, 1918, issue, will resume with the April, 1920, number. All subscribers are earnestly requested to notify the management at once of any change of address, and officers are requested to check up their addresses as given in the last Army List and Directory, as there are so many errors in that publication. Col. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Cav., is editor of the Cavalry Journal, which is published by the U.S. Cavalry Association, Mills Building, Washington, D.C. With the practical ending of the war the difficulties which necessitated the suspension of publication are disappearing, and the executive council of the association announces that the magazine will appear quarterly for the present, in January, April, July and October, beginning with the April, 1920, number. Those whose subscriptions had not expired will receive all numbers still due on such subscriptions. The subscription price is at present \$2.50 per year, as formerly, but on account of the increased cost of publication it is contemplated to advance the price to \$3.00 within the near future. Plans are under

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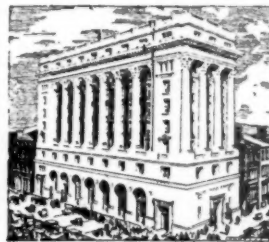
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ECONOMY IN UNIFORMS.

A major of Infantry writes: "I would like to say a word about the matter of uniform, especially the re-authorization of the use of blue. I have on hand a good outfit of the latter which I am holding onto just because of the agitation for its re-establishment. While there might be little objection to one blue uniform there certainly has been against the three that we have been compelled to maintain and on the whole I haven't heard any serious objection to the change that has been made. It is in the direction of economy and simplicity. The contention that only one uniform, the olive drab, does not differentiate between one's work clothes and dress clothes is hardly good. It was only a few years ago that blue was the only uniform. The variation being in the wearing or non-wearing of the full dress coat. Then as now the older uniforms were used for every day work and everyone seemed to get along. Olive drab uniforms can be had from several very good tailors that look really presentable as long as they are given the same use that ordinarily falls to the lot of the blue. Of course equitation, stables, drill and knocking 'round will soon bring them to the level of overalls or any other kind of old clothes."

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR RETIREMENT.

A non-commissioned officer of long service writes: "I dare state that nearly every soldier with whom I have come in contact would rather hear that a twenty-five year retirement bill had been passed than to receive news that his pay had been raised \$3 or \$4 a month. Many would also be glad to contribute a portion of their pay while in active service towards the retired soldier's benefit. As it was when I entered the Service, each soldier was assessed twenty-five cents every other month, and I believe that at the present time most soldiers would gladly contribute fifty cents every other month. Like many others having twenty-three or twenty-four years' service, I really hate to see at the present time the number of men leaving the Service with anywhere from eight to sixteen years' service. They are a great loss to the Army. The twenty-five year retirement bill is really the only bill that the soldier is requesting. Why cannot the Army follow the example of the Navy in respect to retirement?"

REGULAR RESERVES IN NATIONAL GUARD.

Enlisted men of the Regular Army Reserve may be discharged by the Secretary of War for the purpose of enlisting or accepting commissions in the National Guard providing that those enlisting in the National Guard be required to enlist for a period of three years, and that discharge certificates will be transmitted to him for delivery to the applicants upon their enlisting or accepting commissions.

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INITIATIVE IN ARMY EDUCATION.

In the course of the letter written by the Military Training Camps Association to Senator Wadsworth expressing its approval of the Senate Army Reorganization bill (S. 3792) there is mentioned for special commendation the plan for "two months' extra educational training for the illiterates and non-English speaking"; its "provisions for Americanization and for vocational training in trades that will be useful in time of peace and its educational features will go far to solve the pressing problems of Americanization, of illiteracy and of ignorance of our language and customs so strongly brought out by the statistics of the draft." The provisions in the Senate bill for education are to be found in Secs. 52 and 53. They include a two months' preparatory training for "persons liable to training under this act who are not sufficiently educated or instructed in the English language to be able to profit by the military training herein provided" and also military training "shall include general educational training and vocational training in appropriate trades which may be necessary in war and useful in peace, scientific agriculture, physical training, instruction in hygiene, instruction in American history, principles and forms of government, and such other instruction and training as may be adapted to qualify those receiving it for the performance of their duties as citizen-soldiers."

Anyone reading the letter of the Training Camps Association would imagine this educational idea was a novel feature of the bill and of Army training. There is not the slightest suggestion or recognition anywhere in the letter that everything suggested in this Senate bill is already in practice in the Regular Army and has been in one form or another for many years. But in view of the fact that the bill aims to remove the honored name of the Regular Army from our permanent Military Establishment, purposes to have it used only for "minor military emergencies," and to substitute the British title of "home forces" for the name all military men the world over admire and respect, it is not to be expected that much credit would be given by the proponents of the Senate Army Reorganization bill to the initiative of the Regular Army in the matter of education within and without the Army. "Brethren, you gladly suffer the foolish; whereas yourselves are wise."

We say "within and without the Army" deliberately, for it has been the mission of the Regular Army to act as an educational force in this country since its beginning, usually unrecognized except by a very small percentage of our educators, legislators and citizens with something more than a superficial interest in the true progress of our country in the matter of education. Outside the limits of the Army proper its efforts at education include the inculcation of lessons of patriotism; of setting up the first training camps for students, at Gettysburg and the Presidio of Monterey in the summer of 1913; and of preparing the courses and carrying through the admirable "business men's" training camps which the National Training Camps Association itself did so much to establish and foster. Surely the members of this association will admit that it was the Regular Army officers ordered to duty at these camps that made them the military success they were. And that it was the Regular Army officers that taught the graduates of these camps all they know of military training, hygiene,

physical training. Outside the limits of the Army, again, what single experiment in "Americanization" of the finest type known to the United States can compare with the "Army Melting Pot" detachment? A Regular Army officer conceived this plan of taking illiterate Americans and non-English speaking foreigners and by a combination of military and common school instruction making real Americans of them. At the end of three months Lieut. Col. Bernard Lentz, U.S.A., had not only taught these men to speak and write English, to give a perfect exhibition drill by the cadence system, but he had made real Americans of them. No educational institution in the United States ever conceived such a plan as this; no great industrial concern; no state or civic department of education. And its success as an illustration of practical "Americanization" was shown by the very great interest taken by the public of all classes wherever Colonel Lentz gave an exhibition of the "fruit of the melting pot."

Within the Regular Army, post schools for the education of the enlisted man have been established for many years as our Service readers well know and if not too much attention was paid to them in the past this was due more to the general military conception that soldiering alone was the duty of an Army. But before the World War was in its second year it became forcibly impressed on military leaders that they would have to take upon themselves the task in which civilian educators the world over had failed, that of educating the average man to the point where he could understand military orders in his own or adopted tongue. Confining ourselves solely to the American Army, it is not easy to grasp the number and variety of schools our Regular Army officers had to establish in the United States and France of a purely technical character, in addition to which they had to establish the "development battalions" to take aliens, who had been completely neglected by the civil authorities in the matter of education and "Americanization," and to teach them English and what our country meant and stood for. To impose such a task on our Regular Army officers in the midst of the work of raising and training an Army of 4,000,000 men was one of their many burdens brilliantly initiated and carried out.

But it was after the armistice was signed that we had the real exhibition of what the Regular Army could do in initiating and carrying through a program of instruction, amazing in its originality, variety and effectiveness. Under the direction of Col. Robert I. Rees of the Regular Army there was established in France, after the signing of the armistice, such a system of instruction that was never known to an Army in the field in history. In his official report on the educational work of the A.E.F., Colonel Rees shows these "actual known accomplishments in education of the A.E.F." in kinds of schools established, figures of attendance and other educational privileges afforded the men of the A.E.F. His report on these points reads:

"Post schools, 181,475; divisional educational centers, 27,250; A.E.F. university (including Allerey), 8,528; A.E.F. art training center, 367; mechanical trade schools, 4,144; French universities, 6,800; British universities, 1,956; total, 230,020. Farmers' institutes, 300,000; business institutes, 100,000; citizen institutes, 230,000; educational lectures, 750,000; total, 1,440,000; or a grand total of 1,670,020." The famous "Khaki University" at Beaune was organized within the short space of three weeks and was a completely organized university with eleven colleges. And the officers and men who had the privilege of taking courses at British and French universities were "successful beyond all expectations."

By September, 1919, the Regular Army officers in the United States had in working operation an educational and vocational training system of an admirable scope and effectiveness. With the aid of welfare associations, for the Government only appropriated \$2,000,000 for education in the Army, this plan is now being worked out at all our divisional camps, at posts where smaller units are maintained, and at the special Service schools such as that of the Signal Corps at Camp Vail. Thirteen courses are given under "educational training," and under vocational training there are sixty-seven courses planned as being most essential. As to the practical application of this education system the latest figures show that out of a total enlisted strength of 172,256 on Dec. 31, 1919, there were 92,827 men taking courses of instruction besides their military training. The greatest number of subjects taught in any one department is in the Canal Zone, where instruction in forty is given.

According to the language of Sec. 52 of the Senate Army Reorganization bill, "the military training and any preparatory education therefor required by this act shall be such as may be prescribed by regulation." The plan for education in the Army is already a going concern due to the initiative of Regular Army officers. Any "prescribed regulations" worked out as the result of this bill becoming a law would simply be based on what the Regular Army has already put into effect. To imply that educational and vocational training is unknown in our Army, as this letter does by failing to acknowledge its existence, is scarcely fair in view of the above actual accomplishments in these lines. But that is hardly to be expected in view of the fact that the whole purpose of this bill is to reduce the Regular Army to the vanishing point and even to wipe out of existence its very name. Congress will be well advised if it passes the House Army Reorganization bill, which is based on the National Defense Act, the best and most

adaptable military law ever written on the statute books of the United States.

"JAIL OR ARMY" RECRUITING PROHIBITED.

The attention of the War Department having been directed to an article in a Louisville, Ky., newspaper of Jan. 31, 1920, which stated that an agreement had been reached between a recruiting officer at Camp Zachary Taylor and the judge and prosecuting attorney of the police court of that city whereby young men detained on charges of vagrancy were to be given their choice of enlisting in the Army or going to jail, an investigation was ordered. It appears that three boys presented for trial on a vagrancy charge on that day agreed to join the Army, and their cases were continued by the court. The three, it develops, were taken to the camp and promptly rejected by the recruiting officer in charge when the circumstances of their agreement became known to him. The investigation also disclosed that the agreement with the court was due to over-zeal upon the part of an enterprising recruiting officer, who had presumed that a charge of vagrancy presented extenuating circumstances which in the present campaign might be overlooked.

As a result of this case attention of those officers and non-commissioned officers on duty in the recruiting campaign have had it called to their attention that the policy of the War Department is absolutely opposed to allowing a choice of "jail or Army" to young men arraigned in police courts, and that every recruit must have a good reputation in order to be accepted in the Army. It had been believed that this policy was so generally known that it would be unnecessary to emphasize the fact to those engaged in recruiting work, but this single instance has served to direct the attention of all concerned in recruiting to the fact that only men of good character will be accepted for enlistment. With the high standard of recruits that is aimed at, it is pointed out that no man is wanted whose moral character is under the least suspicion, or who has been given his choice of jail or Army by civil authorities. Even in the case of men merely threatened with arrest, as in Denver, where the civil authorities issued an order for the arrest of all able-bodied men found without employment, the War Department points out that recruiting officers would not be warranted in attempting to take advantage of the situation by offering "employment" in the Army. The rule must be adhered to in all strictness that enlistment in the Army shall be voluntary on the part of young men, and no deviation from this rule will be allowed.

The judge at Louisville when the case of the vagrants came before him, we are pleased to note, took a sounder view of the situation than have many other judges, for he is quoted as stating that "Army training will be beneficial for boys who have become tramps or vagrants, but I don't know whether it would be advisable for the Army to take in such boys in large numbers. That is with the military authorities, however." This judge is on sure grounds when he expresses doubt as to the wisdom of the Army taking vagrants and tramps as recruits. In view of the well-known leniency of the average American policeman toward such infringements of the law as "loafing around pool rooms" it is safe to assume that the young men arrested by the Louisville police and arraigned before this police magistrate were undesirable citizens and not of the class of men desired by the Army. We have received several letters from Army sources calling attention to this incident and expressing decided disapproval of the reported intention to enlist men charged with vagrancy. It is significant of the pride enlisted men take in maintaining the high quality of recruits that with one exception all the letters we received on this subject came to us from non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

FUNDS ASSIGNED FOR ARMY EDUCATION.

For the inauguration and development of a program of general educational, vocational, recreational and moral training in the Army, the Secretary of War has assigned to the office of the Chief of Staff (Education and Recreation Branch, War Plans Division) \$1,700,000 from "Other Funds" as follows: May 29, 1919, \$100,000; July 17, 1919, \$1,000,000, and Oct. 23, 1919, \$600,000. There has also been privately donated for this same purpose approximately \$800,000. The transfer of the unexpended balance of the \$1,700,000, is from the special deposit account of Capt. L. E. Collier, Q.M.C., zone finance officer, Washington, present custodian, to Lieut. J. H. Doherty, Q.M.C., War Plans Division, General Staff, who, for purposes incident to the administration of these funds, has been designated finance officer, Education and Recreation Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff.

PHYSICAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT CAMP BENNING.

Plans have been perfected by the War Department for the establishment of a central physical training school at Camp Benning, Ga., in conjunction with the Infantry School conducted at that camp. Five officers will be detailed from each department of the Army for instruction in physical training and athletics. The instructor personnel will be made up from the physical training specialists now at the Infantry School and those employed elsewhere by the War Department. This school purposes not to make athletes but to train instructors. At the end of the course, each officer will return to his post equipped with the knowledge and training requisite for an instructor in athletics.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS.

As the result of a movement originated in the office of the Chief of Engineers last November there is now in process of organization an association of officers who have served in the Corps of Engineers and others that is to be known as the Society of American Military Engineers. The first step in formation of this organization was the issuing of a circular letter, on Nov. 1, 1919, from the office of the Chief of Engineers to all members of the corps with a view to obtaining their opinion as to forming an organization of military engineers and continuing the magazine Professional Memoirs under the name, The Military Engineer. The preponderance of favorable replies to the proposition resulted in a second letter being sent out to citizen officers who were in the Service during the World War in the National Guard, Reserve Corps and other miscellaneous sources calling their attention to the advisability of organizing an association of engineers engaged in the military service of the Government for professional and social purposes and as a measure of national preparedness, and inviting them to co-operate with the committee in the preliminary work of forming such an organization. A provisional constitution has been drawn up which may, and probably will, be recast in the form of a constitution and bylaws with a view to incorporation at an early date. Active membership will include all officers who at any time have worn the castle of the Engineer Service and all persons qualified as technical engineers who have served as officers or enlisted men in any branch of the Army. The Military Engineer will be published bi-monthly until otherwise directed by the board. The members of the temporary board of directors, which resolved itself into a committee on organization, are Col. F. V. Abbot and Charles Keller, Lieut. Col. George P. Pillsbury, Majors Youngberg, Bond, Spalding, Tyler, Kingman, Captains McCoach and Weart, all Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. In addition, valuable assistance has been received from Col. William Barclay Parsons, F. A. Molitor and John P. Hogan, Major Percy E. Barbour and others of New York city; former Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Col. C. Van Doren, of Chicago; and Col. Alfred H. Brooks, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, and others now in civil life who were in the Service during the period of the war.

ADMIRAL SIMS ON NAVY CRITICISM.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., responded to the toast "The Americanism of Abraham Lincoln" at a dinner at the Carteret Club in Jersey City, N.J., on Feb. 12, in the course of which he said: "I thought you'd rather hear about the Navy than about my possibly curious ideas concerning Americanism." He said further: "You people catch us young and send us to the Naval Academy, and we spend our lives learning war, but you never pay any attention to what we say. Even a dull man who studies something all his life must know something about it. In December, 1910, I submitted a report to the admiral commanding my division which stated that having discussed the subject with military and naval men of Great Britain and France, the consensus of opinion was that war would come within four years. That report went to Washington, and what do you suppose they did with it? I haven't an idea. It is actually a fact that European nations not only invite criticism, but if the man points out that their national defense is not up to the mark they will reward him, not punish him. Lord Fisher has written violent criticism of the British navy, alongside which anything I ever wrote was the mildest thing you ever saw in your life. There is only one country in the world where you don't allow military men to criticize, and that is this country. We are subject to court-martial and dismissal if we make criticism of the administration of naval affairs. Assumption has been made that I have criticized the record of the Navy. I have gone beyond the limits in praising the men for their work. I have told the truth. Some of this was not liked. . . . It has been intimated that I am pro-British. On this point I want to say that I defy any man who is living in any country and studying conditions to tell the truth of what he sees and not be called pro-this-or-that of whatever country he is in."

NAVY OFFERED LAND FOR ALAMEDA NAVAL BASE.

Secretary Daniels received a delegation from California at his office in the Navy Department on Feb. 13 and tentatively accepted a deed for a Navy base at Alameda on San Francisco Bay, approximating 5,300 acres of tide and submerged land, offered by the city. The value of the site was estimated at approximately \$50,000,000. The Secretary said he favored a great naval base in San Francisco harbor and that he hoped Congress would look into the matter in a large way for, having sent a fleet of more than 500,000 tons to the Pacific, it "would be a mistake, almost a crime" to limit the facilities to dock and repair and work necessary to keep these ships in proper condition. The Secretary pointed out that while he had no authority under the law to accept land until Congress extended such authority, he would ask Congress for authority to purchase or accept such site as the experts of the Navy decided will best meet the needs of the Navy in San Francisco harbor. Mayor Frank Otis, of Alameda, made the presentation and Congressman J. A. Elston, of California, gave a survey of the situation, showing that the Alameda site was on the railroad side of the bay, easy of access from land and water, and that the nature of the land lends itself particularly to the installation of great yards and docks. There is a friendly rivalry between Alameda, Hunter's Point, Vallejo (where the Mare Island Navy Yard is situated) and Oakland, all on San Francisco Bay. This competition for the projected naval base is largely local and it is said that all towns have agreed that whatever the decision of the Navy authorities all in the competition will concentrate their influence on such selection with a view to securing the base for San Francisco Bay, and the appropriations necessary to carry out the Navy's plans.

FURLOUGH FARE CONCESSIONS TO END.

Special fares are being accorded at present by the U.S. Railroad Administration to furloughed and discharged officers, and to the enlisted military personnel of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps on the basis of one-third the normal one-way fare for those on furlough, and two thirds of the one-way fare for those discharged. With the ending of Federal control of the railroads on Feb. 29 next, these arrangements will terminate. As the question may arise as to the protection of holders of tickets in transit on Feb. 29, who may not be able to

reach their destination before midnight of that date, it is explained that tickets purchased for use during the final effective dates of the arrangement will be honored for continuous passage under tariff regulations through to destination, even though the holder may not be able to reach destination until after Feb. 29.

GYRO COMPASS SCHOOL.

In addition to the Gyro Compass School located at U.S. Naval Training Station, naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., the Bureau of Navigation has established a Gyro Compass School in connection with the Electrical School, Mare Island, Calif., for the purpose of giving electricians (G) instruction in the care and operation of both the one and two-wheel gyros. The capacity of the school is thirty and the length of course is eight weeks; a class will enter and a class will graduate each week. The Bureau of Navigation announced under date of Feb. 13 that men for this school will be supplied from the Pacific Fleet, the receiving ships and stations on the Pacific coast, and from graduates of the Electrical School, Mare Island. A candidate for entrance must be a rated electrician who will have at least one year to serve on current enlistment after completing the course, must have a good record and must be recommended by his commanding officer for this course. Electricians who desire this course upon re-enlistment may be assigned to a Gyro Compass School provided they have a good record. Graduates of the Electrical School selected by the officer-in-charge on account of their intelligence and skill may take this course. The attention of commanding officers of ships fitted with gyro compasses is invited to the fact that practically the bureau's only source of supply for gyro compass electricians is the gyro compass schools, hence it is imperative that ships having men possessing the necessary qualifications detail them for this course.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SERVICE MEN.

Many discharged Service men are said by the U.S. Civil Service Commission to be profiting by the opportunity for employment offered by the recent law providing that men who have been honorably discharged from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall be given preference in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive branch of the Government. The records of the commission show that in the ten months since the enactment of the law the preference claims of more than 55,000 former Service men have been allowed; that about 25,000 of these succeeded in passing the examinations, that more than 30,000 of those who qualified have been certified for appointment and that the registers now contain the names of approximately 5,000 preference eligibles not yet certified for appointment because their averages have not been reached. These eligibles are only in competition with other eligibles of the same class. The War Department, the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Civil Service Commission will, it is reported, within a few weeks have completed a plan whereby the employment, under the War Department, of partially disabled soldiers, including those who ordinarily would be barred from civil positions because of their physical condition, will be facilitated in every possible way, and permit the employment of partially disabled men on the same basis as those who have not sustained physical injury.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Influenza continues at many of the large camps and stations, principally among the eastern and southern stations, having decreased in the camps and stations located in the central part of the United States where the present epidemic first appeared. Although there were fewer new cases of influenza reported during the week ending Feb. 16, the number of new cases of pneumonia is double the number reported the previous week. The admission and non-effective rates show a slight decline while the death rate is more than double that of the previous week, due to seventy-two deaths from pneumonia and six from influenza against thirty-three from pneumonia and one from influenza in the week of Jan. 30. Special diseases were reported as follows: Influenza, 1,347; pneumonia, 211; measles, 33; meningitis, 1; malaria, 5; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 7. There is a marked decline in the number of new cases of influenza, measles and pneumonia among the American Forces in Germany and a corresponding increase in the death rate for disease. There were only two deaths from disease reported this week against five in the previous week. Among the American Forces in Siberia influenza shows a slight increase, but there is a decrease in the number of pneumonia and measles. No deaths were reported among these troops for the week.

REORGANIZATION AT MITCHEL FIELD.

Reorganization of the 1st and 5th Army Aero Squadrons at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., designates the 1st Aero Squadron as a long distance bombardment squadron. At present there are twelve pilots and two observers, with an executive personnel as follows: Capt. A. E. Simonin, commanding officer; Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, adjutant; Lieut. A. M. Roberts, operations officer; Lieut. Lucius V. Beau, jr., engineer and supply officer; Lieut. A. M. Roberts, commanding officer "A" flight; Lieut. Eugene H. Barksdale, commanding officer "D" flight. The 5th has been designated to patrol the coast from Mitchel Field to Langley Field, Hampton, Va. Its executive personnel comprises Capt. Harry M. Smith, commanding officer; Lieut. C. L. Midcap, adjutant; Lieut. Paul J. Mathis, operations officer. At the present time both squadrons are doing coast patrol work. In spite of bad weather only twice have these patrols been uncompleted. A school for instruction has been established at Mitchel Field to carry out a training program and twenty-eight officers attend the school daily.

DISCHARGE OF MEN WHOLLY DISABLED.

The Secretary of War on Feb. 11 informed Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General, U.S.A., that when an enlisted man with 100 per cent. disability is to be discharged from the military service, and is unable to travel unattended, the commanding officer of the hospital from which the man is discharged is authorized to furnish the necessary attendants to accompany the patient to his destination. In such cases the Secretary directs the patient should not be discharged until arrival at destination as is contemplated for cases arising under Paragraph 469, A.R., as amended by Changes No. 64, Dec. 13, 1917.

POWER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Secretary Baker's View on Chief of Staff.

When Secretary of War Baker was discussing some features of the Senate Army Reorganization bill (S. 3792) before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 21 he devoted much of his time to an analysis of the designation in the bill of General Pershing as Chief of Staff, in the course of which he made some references to the power of the Commander-in-Chief which are very pertinent at this moment when there appears to be a much greater confusion than is usual as to the powers of the President in regard to matters of military control in time of war. When Mr. Baker took up that provision in Section 24 of the bill devoted to the General Staff Corps which reads: "That during the incumbency of the General of the Army on the active list, that officer shall exercise the powers and perform the functions assigned by law to the Chief of Staff," he said: "What the committee has done here is to provide that. . . . he quoted the language of the provision given. . . . Baker continued:

"Now, I think, in the first place, that that is an act of legislation. If the Congress were to legislate that during the life on the active list of the present Chief of the Artillery he should continue to perform that function, and that during the life on the active list of the present Chief of Field Artillery he should perform that function, and so on designate particular officers to perform the various functions of the Army, then the functions of the Commander-in-Chief would be entirely gone. I do not raise the legal question, because I have not studied the legal question with any care, but I have some doubt as to whether that is not an invasion of the function of the Commander-in-Chief. But quite apart from that, I think the thing which is done is wrong."

"The Chief of Staff is in a very peculiar sense the confidential agent of the Secretary of War and the President, and I can imagine no way in which the civilian control of the Military Establishment can be so effectively preserved as by leaving the Chief of Staff a man whom the President, or the Secretary of War for him, may detail, dismiss, if that is not too strong a word, replace, and change at will. The whole plan of the control of the Army is administered necessarily through the Chief of Staff, and the policy of the President or of the Secretary of War, whoever either of them may be, cannot be effectively or sympathetically administered unless the Chief of Staff is the choice of the President or of the Secretary of War for the time being."

Some Historical Precedents.

"But the point, after all, is this: That we have never had a military government of the Military Establishment. We have always had a civilian government of it, with the solitary exception of the period immediately after the Civil War, when the controversy between Mr. Stanton and President Johnson, of course, raised the whole issue, and the Congress at that time did pass a law, which is very much like this, with regard to General Grant, whereby General Grant was made entirely independent of the President or the Secretary of War and directed to disregard any orders that he ordered him to give and any order which he made which was at variance with the powers that were conferred upon him by that act were declared null and void. There is no such situation here. The present Secretary of War is not resisting demands from the President for his resignation, and General Grant is not occupying the office of Secretary of War by having the doors barricaded to keep the Secretary out. So that the situations are entirely different. That law, as the members of the committee all perfectly well know, was thought by a great many people to be an unconstitutional law, and it was saved from construction by the Supreme Court of the United States only by the resignation of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, his ill health being the cause of it, doubtless, but the whole thing went by the board, as one of the unhappy troubles of an unhappy time. But that is the only precedent for a matter of this kind, and the situations are so much different as to make it unnecessary that a precedent be looked for."

Senator Sutherland recalled the situation "when General Sherman was at the head of the Army, there was nothing found for him to do, but he went out to St. Louis and got up a little office and had no functions whatever."

Mr. Baker resumed: "Exactly, and a very unhappy situation arose about that. General Sherman went to St. Louis, and the control of the Army and the control of the War Department substantially went with him. There was a divided responsibility and a divided control and confusion of orders. General Sherman was out there issuing his orders and the War Department did not know what orders he had issued. In effect, this abolishes the War Department and creates a temporary War Department to last as long as General Pershing is on the active list. Now, I think that is not wise. I do not think anybody intends that. It so happens that General Pershing is entirely acceptable as a military adviser to the President and to the present Secretary of War. I do not want to start the discussion which calmed down just a moment ago, but I have no means of knowing who is going to be the next President and have less means of knowing who is to be the next Secretary of War, but I very earnestly for my successor ask the Senate to consider, when he comes in, that he ought to be perfectly free to appoint General Pershing Chief of Staff if he wants him and not to appoint General Pershing Chief of Staff if he wants somebody else. In other words, the President and the Secretary of War, being responsible to the Government for the control of the Military Establishment, ought not to have an arbitrarily selected instrument put in their hands, with substantially independent powers, irremovable by them, if he does not carry out the policies provided for him."

Case of Captain Sampson Cited.

"You cannot accomplish what you are proposing by legislation. If the United States were to go into war tomorrow, no legislation that the Congress could pass would compel the President to send any particular officer in command of the Army. He might select anybody he saw fit to command the Army. That is his function as the Commander-in-Chief, and you know the precedents in the War Department are rather numerous. As I think must be known to you all, the Presidents have taken particular Army officers of higher rank and detailed them to go off on inactive orders, and they have lived for two or three years on inactive orders. No matter what you put into a statute, when war comes the Commander-in-Chief says to one man, 'You do this,' and to somebody else, 'You do that,' and their ranks as they are arranged in the Army amount to nothing."

"Take the Navy in the Spanish War, for instance, as

an illustration. When the war came on, President McKinley sent as commander of the fleet not the senior admiral but no admiral at all. He sent Captain Sampson, who was then merely a captain, and sent him in command of the fleet to the battle of Santiago, and that power in the Commander-in-Chief is not only essential, but is affirmed by the judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States. They have said that whatever limitations or conflicts of jurisdiction there may be, it must be said that the words 'Commander-in-Chief' imply such power as puts the responsibility upon the President—I am quoting accurately, but this is merely the substance—puts the responsibility on the Commander-in-Chief for the successful conduct of naval and military operations. Now, surrounding him with persons selected *aliunde*, does not give him that power. . . . When you put a soldier in the Army in a place where he is no longer under the control of the President and the Secretary of War, then you have separated the military establishment from civilian control in a manner which I think is repugnant to the Constitution."

SALE OF EQUIPMENT TO OFFICERS.

Extension of Privileges of Army Stores.

G.O. No. 14, War D., 1919, has been ordered amended by the Secretary of War as follows:

Section 2, Paragraph III of G.O. No. 14, is amended to read: 2. Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 31, 1918, articles of clothing, accouterments and equipment will be sold to officers at Washington, D.C., New York, N.Y., West Point, N.Y., and such other places where the numbers of officers to be served justify such action, provided that the facilities for such sales shall be established only at stations or places designated by the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, after consultation with department commanders concerned. (a) Stores at present existing for the sale and manufacture of uniforms, accouterments and equipment will be continued as now established, and the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, is authorized to add tailoring establishments to any of these stores or to such other stores as may be established after consultation with department commanders, and to keep on hand at such stores an adequate supply of cloth and other needed material when in his judgment the needs of the Service demand the addition of such establishments. (b) Where these stores, provided for above, are not established, each zone supply depot (except Atlanta, Ga.) will keep on hand a complete stock of accouterments and equipment (except uniforms) needed by officers.

This amendment, ordered on Feb. 13, will be of particular interest to officers on details at a distance from department headquarters for the reason that they may make their purchases by mail at the established stores and in the future at such stores installed at posts and stations. The officers in charge of these stores are endeavoring to give the very best of service and will furnish all information on request. In the case of an officer on duty at some remote point, if he should make up a list of the articles he desires and send it to a store with the request for information as to cost of goods and expenses of shipment, the figures will be supplied. It is well to remember that these stores have no funds to pay for transportation, so it is necessary in case shipment is desired by parcel post to send sufficient funds to cover prepayment, otherwise it is necessary for stores to send the purchase by express, charges collect. The addition of tailoring establishments will be widely appreciated, for officers can now purchase uniforms at cost. On request the stores, such as that at Washington, D.C., for example, will send measurement blanks and samples of cloth, with prices. It is likely that with the extension of these quartermaster stores now authorized lists of goods on hand with prices will be available at department headquarters and at camps, posts and stations, so that it will be unnecessary for officers at such points to first request a quotation on a list of articles an officer desires to purchase. The action of the War Department in amending G.O. No. 14 will prove of great benefit and tend to lighten some of the financial burdens under which the commissioned personnel are now weighted down.

ARMY ENLISTED PAY.

Under the acts of May 11, 1908, and June 3, 1916, base pay of enlisted men of the Army was placed at the following various rates for first enlistments, according to grades in which serving: \$15, \$18, \$21, \$24, \$30, \$36, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$65, \$75. The Selective Service act of May 18, 1917, provided a war increase of \$15 for those whose base pay does not exceed \$21; an increase of \$12 for those with \$24 base pay; \$8 for those whose base is \$30, \$36 or \$40; and \$6 per month for those whose base pay is \$45 or more. The same act provided that these increases should not enter into the computation of continuous service pay. This would mean that a man whose base pay was \$24 in the first enlistment and who was serving in the third period, would receive \$24+\$12+\$6 (two re-enlistments), or, \$42; and not \$30 (third enlistment)+\$8, or, \$38.

The act of July 11, 1919, continued in force and effect from and after that date the increases in pay of the enlisted men of the Army which had been provided as above stated in the Selective Service act of May 18, 1917. Prior to July 11, 1919, for such foreign service as entitled an enlisted man to twenty per cent. increase of pay, he received this percentage upon his pay exclusive of the war increase. In other words, no twenty per cent. was earned upon the \$15, \$12, \$8 or \$6 war increase. And the retired enlisted man, unless serving on active duty, did not benefit one dollar by the war increase provisions of the act of May 18, 1917.

As briefly noted in our issue of Feb. 14, the Comptroller has decided that the act of July 11, 1919, made the war increases above referred to part of the permanent rates of pay of the Army, and holds that from and after July 11, 1919, the twenty per cent. increase for foreign service should be computed on these additions of \$15, \$12, \$8 and \$6 (twenty per cent. of these additions being respectively \$3, \$2.40, \$1.60 and \$1.20). The Comptroller at the same time decided that the retired enlisted man should benefit proportionately because of the permanent nature of the pay increase from and after July 11, 1919. This would mean, for example, that a man retired in his fourth enlistment in the grade of sergeant of Infantry, where the old base in the first enlistment is \$30, with \$9 more for three re-enlistments, will receive three-fourths of (\$30+\$8+\$9) \$47, or \$35.25; instead of three-fourths of \$39, or \$29.25, as

heretofore. No change has been made in the existing law which provides commutation (\$15.75) for clothing, rations, quarters, etc., of retired enlisted men.

The War Department circular based upon the pay decision of the Comptroller follows:

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN BY ACT OF JULY 11, 1919.

Cir. 66, Feb. 12, 1920, War Dept.

The following instructions relative to the pay of enlisted men of the Army are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The act of Congress approved July 11, 1919 (Bul. No. 28, War Dept., 1919, page 8), continuing the increased pay provided by Sec. 10 of the act approved May 18, 1917 (Bul. No. 32, War Dept., 1917, page 12), for enlisted men of the Army has been construed by the Comptroller of the Treasury in decision dated Jan. 31, 1920, as permanent legislation, effective from date of approval of the act.
2. Under the terms of this decision the additional rates prescribed by the Act of May 18, 1917 (\$15, \$12, \$8 and \$6 per month), are considered a part of base pay of the soldier and will be included in the computation of the twenty per cent. increase for foreign service. Such additional pay does not, however, enter into computation of continuous service pay as established by the act approved May 11, 1908 (G.O. No. 80, War Dept., 1908, page 7).
3. The act is further construed as having full application with respect to the pay of retired enlisted men of the Army, including men retired prior to July 11, 1919.
4. Enlisted men in active service are benefited to the extent of \$3.00, \$2.40, \$1.60, or \$1.20 per month, conditioned on grade and foreign service status since July 11, 1919.
5. Additional pay due for foreign service during current enlistment will be adjusted on February pay rolls. Court-martial fines which have been collected will not be reopened. Service in Canal Zone, Porto Rico and Hawaii should not be included in foreign service computations.
6. Foreign service pay due in a prior enlistment will not be paid on pay rolls. Men so circumstanced may apply to the Director of Finance, Claims Division, Washington, D.C., for proper blanks for stating claim.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PETTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Airplane Crash Property Loss.

In denying the appeal of an officer of the Corps of Engineers from the action of the Auditor for the Treasury Department in disallowing the officer's claim for reimbursement for the loss of private property sustained in an airplane crash at Bay Shore, N.Y., while he was making a flight in training for aerial photographic military mapping, the Comptroller states that such loss could not be considered as a loss "in the field during campaign."

Massachusetts National Guard Claims.

At the time of the mobilization of the organized militia in response to the call of the President dated June 18, 1916, the state of Massachusetts expended \$5,750.60 in connection with the mobilization of her National Guard. When a claim for this amount was made on the War Department the Auditor disallowed the claim on the ground that this office knows of no law under which a state can be reimbursed for the expense of mobilizing the National Guard prior to its being mustered into the Federal Service, nor is there any appropriation available for payment of such claims." The Adjutant General of Massachusetts applied for a revision of this action on behalf of the Commonwealth and the Comptroller takes up the fifty-three vouchers, representing the claims, affirming the Auditor's actions in some cases and disallowing them in others. Of the general action he says: "An examination of the account indicates that in neither of these offices [the administrative office and that of the Auditor] could there have been given more than a most cursory examination of the vouchers supporting the claims." Officers and men not members of the organized militia on the date of the President's call are not entitled to pay from that date until the date they entered the Service. Quartermaster Corps enlisted detachment non-commissioned officers are entitled to pay for services in connection with the mobilization since the state staff officers could not have performed their work of mobilization without the aid of these men. The Comptroller also allows commutation of subsistence for this detachment. Vouchers amounting to \$3,669.75, representing expenditures made for cooked meals procured for organizations or detachments en route from their respective company rendezvous to the mobilization camp are also allowed. Vouchers amounting to \$329.60 for expenditures for subsistence of recruits are also allowed, as are vouchers totaling \$214.84, representing expenditures for forage; others for transportation other than railroad transportation, but a voucher for \$10 for transporting a recruiting detail is disallowed for the reason that the expense of bringing the organization of the militia up to the required strength for muster into the Service of the United States is properly an expense of the state. Six vouchers representing expenditures to the amount of \$192.63, representing the purchase of subsistence stores and fuel for three battalions of the 8th Regiment, Mass., N.G., after its muster into the service of the United States, are disallowed. The Comptroller states that "why officers of the organization should have in their hands, and use, funds of the state, and not funds of the United States for the purpose of purchasing subsistence supplies for the organization is not explained." Claimant has the right, however, to file in the Comptroller's office within reasonable time more satisfactory explanations for these expenditures.

Medal of Honor Gratuity.

Under the provisions of the act of Feb. 4, 1919, governing the award of Medals of Honor, etc., an officer of the U.S. Marine Corps awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action as an enlisted man is not entitled to the \$100 gratuity to which enlisted men were entitled under laws in effect prior to Feb. 4, 1919, when the Comptroller holds, the new law awarding an addition of \$2 a month to the pay of an enlisted man awarded a Medal of Honor became a substitute for the former law granting the \$100 gratuity. The additional pay of \$2 a month given an enlisted man awarded such medal ceases on the date when he entered on duty as a commissioned officer. This decision was given by the Comptroller in the case of Lieut. Louis Cukela, U.S.M.C., who was awarded the Medal of Honor for the following act near Villers-Cotterets, France, July 18, 1918: "When his company, advancing through a wood, met with strong resistance from an enemy strong point, Lieutenant Cukela, then a sergeant, crawled out from the flank and made his way toward the German line in face of heavy fire, disregarding the warnings of his comrades. He succeeded in getting behind the enemy position and rushed a machine gun emplacement, killing or driving off the crew with his bayonet. With German hand grenades he then bombed out the remaining portion of the strong

point, capturing four men and two undamaged machine guns."

Disabled Doctor May Collect Fees.

A doctor who has been discharged under honorable conditions from the Army, having a disability incident to the Service, and who is taking a course in vocational training with an allowance under the Vocational Rehabilitation act, may be paid for making medical examinations of applicants for training under the Vocational Rehabilitation act. It is held that allowance for support and maintenance, provided for by the terms of this act, is not salary within the meaning of the act of Aug. 29, 1916, prohibiting the payment of double compensation.

PAY OF COAST GUARD PERSONNEL.

In response to specific questions concerning pay, allowances and terms of enlistment of the enlisted personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard asked by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller gives the following decisions.

The provisions of the Naval Appropriation act of July 11, 1919, apply to enlisted men of the Coast Guard who enlisted "for the period of the war, not to exceed three years," between Feb. 3, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and are now serving in these enlistments, if otherwise entitled to an honorable discharge, but they do not apply to any other enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard. Enlisted men of the Coast Guard, entitled thereto, may not extend their enlistments under the provisions of the act of July 11, 1919, beyond the three-year limit for a term of enlistment provided by the organic act of May 26, 1906. The provision in the act which entitles enlisted men "to the same rights, privileges, pay and allowances in all respects as now provided by law for men who extend enlistments on completion of terms of enlistment, except as to gratuity pay," places them in the same status with reference to pay, and allowances as if the enlistment for the period of the war had been for a full statutory period. Members of the Coast Guard upon such extension will be entitled to the Navy base pay of their respective ratings, and to continuous-service pay (based on length of service as required for enlisted men in the Navy) with the ten per cent. authorized . . . the war increase . . . and to the gratuity provided in the act. Moreover, if such Navy pay is less than their pay would be as provided in the Coast Guard, they are entitled to be paid at the Coast Guard rates. Enlisted men in the Coast Guard who are holders of good-conduct medals or who perform detail duty are entitled to the pay therefor as provided for enlisted men in the Navy only so long as the Coast Guard continues to operate as a part of the Navy. Additional pay for medals, however, continues so long as the men continue to be entitled to the Navy rates of pay, i.e., during the continuance of the present war.

When the war no longer continues, the men who have extended their enlistments under the act of July 11, 1919, as well as all other enlisted men of the Coast Guard, will revert to the Coast Guard rates of pay. Right to mileage cannot accrue until the men are discharged, such right not being defeated by extending the enlistment as provided in the act, but simply deferred until discharge actually occurs. Extending the enlistment prolongs or continues the same, and not until the enlistment, as extended, expires does the right to the \$60 bonus accrue. The provision in the act authorizing the commanding officer to extend the enlistment "until the urgent necessity for the person's service is passed" would not confer upon the enlisted man, who had been ordered to such compulsory extension, the rights provided in the act for those who extend the time "for the period of the war" enlistment. Upon honorable discharge at the expiration of a full term of enlistment as prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, they are entitled to the clothing credit as provided in the act of April 16, 1908. Except as to the right to mileage and the \$60 bonus, the Comptroller states in conclusion: "It is to be understood that the principles herein announced have no application to the enlisted men of the Coast Guard subsequent to the date on which the war is ended."

NEW TYPE OF BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER.

A new type of light cruiser for the British navy, the Hawkins, was completed in July last, and last fall arrived on the China station for duty as the flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Duff. She is an interesting ship and was one of five cruisers specially designed to run down German commerce raiders such as the famous Moewe. The Hawkins was therefore designed for high speed, great fuel endurance in order to enable her to keep the sea, and was equipped with a powerful armament. The following facts concerning her which will interest our Navy readers are taken from the Engineer of London:

Length (p.p.), 565 feet; length over all, 605 feet; beam, 65 feet; draught, 17.3 feet; displacement, 9,750 tons. There is an anti-torpedo "bulge" which projects 5½ feet beyond the hull proper and runs almost the entire length of the ship. Continuous improvements in the shape of this valuable device have resulted in a form that has no appreciable effect on the speed of the ship. It is estimated that she would survive after receiving two torpedoes. Against gunfire the protection is not so good. Including the one-inch shell plating of the hull, the side from the main deck to below the load water line is clothed in three-inch high-tensile steel. Above the main deck the armor is only two-inch. The main deck itself is built up of one-inch high-tensile steel. As the class was expected to be "autonomous" in the sea-keeping sense, it was decided to fit boilers using both coal and oil.

The Hawkins's coal bunkers in way of boiler and machinery spaces are from ten feet to six feet wide; so that when full they will help to keep out medium caliber shells from the vitals of the ship. The oil fuel is carried only in the double bottom. The maximum fuel capacity is 2,400 tons, one-third of which is coal. The machinery consists of geared turbines driving four shafts and developing an aggregate of 60,000 shaft horsepower for a speed of thirty knots.

She has a powerful armament of seven 7.5-inch guns of a new model, associated with twelve 3-inch quick-firers for defence against torpedo and aircraft attack, and six 21-inch torpedo tubes. The 7.5-inch gun selected is a new Vickers model, 45 calibers in length and fitted with thick armor shields. The mounting is of the high center-pivot type, fitted with variable power training gear to facilitate the pointing of the gun when the ship is rolling in a seaway. Each gun has a hoist placed a few feet in rear of the loading position, thus

reducing to a minimum the distance over which the projectile has to be carried by hand, an important consideration in the case of shell weighing 200 pounds. The first 7.5-inch gun, mounted on the fore-castle, is completely protected from the blast of No. 2 on the superstructure above, by a wide, raft-shaped overhang. The two broadside guns are placed one each side of the second funnel on modified "bandstands" raised about two feet above the deck. The fifth gun is on the center-line abaft the main mast, and fires over No. 6 on the quarter deck, the latter being protected by an overhang similar to the one fitted forward. No. 7 gun, mounted at the stern, is in line with No. 6, and to obviate the effects of blast, two vertical screens are interposed in such a manner that No. 6 cannot be trained on any bearing where its blast would be liable to endanger the crew of the aftermost gun. This arrangement of the main armament enables two guns to fire ahead or astern in line with the keel, and six guns through a wide arc on either broadside. Of the twelve 3-inch quick-firers four are on high-angle mountings and grouped round the mainmast. The remaining eight, on ordinary mountings, are distributed over the superstructure. Two torpedo tubes are placed in a submerged flat in the forward part of the ship, the other four being paired in an above-water compartment in the after superstructure. All the fittings and equipment are of the latest type. The foremast is a heavy tripod with a roomy spotting top surrounded by a 12-inch base telescope. Below the top is an armored director tower for the 7.5-inch battery and a light platform between the struts supports a rangefinder for the high-angle guns. A second range-finding station for both heavy and light armament is on deck between the after funnel and the mainmast. She is considered a very superior vessel of her class.

GAS AS A WAR WEAPON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the question of "Humanity of gas as a weapon," discussed in your Jan. 3 issue, page 544, it is thought the discussion should be continued. Look back over the experience of those gloomy days, the days of preparation, pleading, coaxing and driving our infant Army to the point of performing a man-size task, inoculating the troops with the stamina to stay and ability to fight; then turn to the next and last page and refresh the memory on the doings beyond the jump-off, and draw conclusions as to whether or not the job was well done. Mistakes were made, many of them, and those who were charged with the duties of training in gas warfare in combat organizations came in for their share; but as the Army developed, so the Chemical Warfare Service became more efficient in its line of work. Now is the time to think clearly and profit by the lessons taught.

It was not the policy of the Chemical Warfare Service in France to teach the "horrors" of gas. Gas officers were instructed to instill in all under their instruction the understanding that gas is a normal weapon of war, and that it is a thing to be faced and dealt with with the same valor that leads our soldiers on in facing machine gun bullets or shrapnel; that the officer who "throws the fear of gas into the troops" is an utter failure, and troops so trained will show the result of this erroneous training when they are subjected to a gas attack, or when they are required to follow up a gas attack made by our forces. The chaotic condition regarding gas that prevailed among the troops of many of our divisions when they arrived in France was due to the fabrication of weird, bunkhouse stories that grew in ferocity as they were handed from soldier to soldier. Stories of a German gas that would instantly dry up the human body into a flabby, lifeless form, even Lot's wife was turned to a pillar of salt; or of another gas that would cause the flesh to drop from the bones as so much putrid matter. In the summer of 1918 the glad tidings came that a well-known scientist in the States had invented a gas that was most violent in its action; in fact, as the story was whispered around in a confidential way, this new American gas had all German concoctions backed completely off the board. So deadly was this gas, according to some whose imagination had gone rampant, that all living things, human beings, animals, plants, and even the birds of the air in areas subjected to its influence, would succumb to its ravages and be no more; and so powerful were its effects that the area gassed would be a barren waste, with not a living thing on it for seven years. Why the period of devastation stopped at seven years is not known, unless the story-tellers, reading the Bible before leaving home, ran across the story of the Egyptian plague.

This, in part, indicates why it was necessary to give the troops special training in this new mode of warfare. At the end, when stocktaking time came and figures which were based upon facts were compiled, the gas officers who had served many months with the predominating purpose of aiding in the reduction of casualties, departed with the troops with the full knowledge that their efforts had not been in vain. They do not claim all of the credit for the reduction, but in a modest way are gratified in knowing that there was a marked reduction in gas casualties, and that their teachings in protective measures were being followed.

At Cantigny, in May, 1918, the 1st Division suffered 821 wounded, of which 200 were gassed, twenty-four per cent. In the two engagements in the Meuse-Argonne operation, Oct. 7 to 12 and Nov. 6 to 8, the total wounded of this division amounted to 1,207, of which 188 were gassed, 15.5 per cent. The outstanding cause of casualties of many of the divisions new in the line was gas, notably: the 2d Division at Belleau Wood; the 89th Division in the Toul sector, 700 gas casualties; the first night in the line; the 29th Division in the Belfort sector, 256 gas casualties resulting from a single artillery attack on a small wooded area in which about one company of infantry was located. All of these divisions showed considerable improvement in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, where the 2d Division had 2,107 wounded, including 121 (5.8 per cent.) gassed; and the 89th Division, 2,980 wounded, including 539 (18.2 per cent.) gassed. In this engagement the 89th Division was given the difficult task of taking the Bois de Bautherville, which had been thoroughly soaked with enemy gas. The wood was taken, with credit to the division, but many gas casualties resulted.

Taking up the question raised in the article referred to, as to the value of the figures used to prove that gas is a humane weapon, it should be remembered that early in our activities in France it was realized that we would have "fake-gas" cases to deal with, and nearly all division medical organizations were prepared to cope with this pernicious practice, with the result that but few such cases got on the records as gassed. It is true that a great many tried it, the greater portion of whom

did not get into field hospitals, from which the records originate. For the sake of argument, however, let us say that the "mental gas," "faked gas" and "coward's gas" cases were used to swell the figures of the total gassed. Is it not true that gas as a weapon, after all, was the cause of these men being put out of action, and that these cases might rightfully be used in drawing conclusions? If a belligerent army can get results from a spurious gas it is to the credit of that army, and it should be the purpose of the American Army to include these gases in its course of training.

E. E. CORY.

An ex-Corps Gas Officer of the A.E.F.

MORALE, IN THE EMERGENCY AND NOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One of the most striking things about the Army when war was declared was the universal good nature, which even the heaviest and most unnecessary financial burdens proved unable to break down. Officers abandoned their families as far from home as Manila and sped to join their new commands, while the nation which called them to defend it not only reduced their incomes by the amount of their allowances for quarters, heat and light, and in some cases refused their families transportation on the overcrowded transports, but actually taxed them on their expenditures in moving their families back to the States and to their homes. True, the allowances were corrected later, but the losses already incurred were borne by the officers and not by the nation. This wrong, however, applied to all alike, and was accepted as inevitable. The important fact that I wish to call attention to is that the morale of the Army was superior to such inconveniences. Everybody realized the character of the emergency and bore his burdens as best he could.

Now that the emergency is past, however, a continuation of the burden due to inadequate pay must surely work serious injury to the Service. Already many officers have been driven out of the Service and many more are reluctantly considering the necessity of resigning. It has been truly said that the morale of the Service was never before so low. The inadequacy of the pay has been given as the chief cause. The effect of such inadequacy is fully appreciated, but I wish to dissent emphatically from the opinion that it is a chief cause.

The War Department does not control the pay schedule. Whatever discontent exists on that score lies against Congress; but, judging from the remarks heard on all sides from officers of all kinds and of all lengths of service, the chief criticisms are of the War Department. It is well to meet the facts squarely.

Morale is a word that has been worked pretty hard during the war. It is really a vital thing. Never before has our Army paid so great attention to it; never before taken such elaborate pains to improve it; and never before has the War Department done so many things absolutely certain to wreck and ruin it beyond repair. The universal complaint is that a relatively small number of men taken from the Army itself and in no way invested with divine right, having been entrusted with the administration of affairs during the war, arrogated to themselves powers not granted by law and ran things to suit themselves in a way totally at variance with the American sense of justice and fair play. The belief exists that the greatest good for the Service or for the Nation was not always the guiding motive.

I have heard few officers express resentment for lack of special promotion for themselves; but there is universal indignation over the inequalities arising unnecessarily in demobilizing. Experienced officers who became general officers through merit, demoted as soon as the emergency passed, are serving with less rank and pay than young and inexperienced men who are still retaining their temporary rank as colonels. In some cases an old officer is serving under a man greatly his junior. No amount of reasoning on the part of the War Department can alter the fact that this situation has dealt the morale of the Service a mortal blow. Congress, with great wisdom and justice, provided that temporary promotions should be in order of seniority. This law was violated. Unfortunately Congress did not foresee the possibilities of demobilization.

There is, however, in the present situation one bright aspect; it is so very bad that new legislation may result which will forever prevent a recurrence of such a distressing condition.

OLD TIMER.

VOCATIONAL VS. MILITARY TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While vocational training seems to be holding the center of the stage to-day, it may be well to avoid extremes and make the recruits (or students) realize that primarily they are soldiers. From personal observation at two small posts, I have been led to believe that the military training of the recruit is being neglected in order to give him more time for vocational work.

Would it not be well to make the military and vocational training progressive? Say, have all recruits enlisted with the understanding that they will first receive three months' military training at some central camp or rendezvous before being allowed to take up the trade or profession they are interested in. The writer believes it is a mistake to endeavor to take up vocational training in any of the smaller posts in the Army, because there is neither the necessary personnel nor matériel, etc., available to go into the work thoroughly in these places.

The vocational training centers should be at large camps like Devens, Dix, C.A. training center, etc., and suitable laboratories and personnel should be provided for this purpose. This idea is not new to the old Regular Army officers because experience has taught them that in order to get efficient results the schools must be centralized, as proven by the Service School, Artillery School, etc.

Another important part of vocational training which seems to be slightly overlooked is the teaching of the "Three R's." In the opinion of the writer all recruits after being sent to the training center should be examined and graded in the common school subjects, and those found deficient should be taught those subjects before being allowed to take up any trade or profession. This not only would be valuable to the man but would also help solve a problem which the Army has always been up against, and that is the shortage of clerks; in addition it would make better Americans. The recruits with whom I have come in contact seem to be suffering from lack of military and physical training, this being evidenced by lack of physical development. Many of the recruits are ambitious boys who quit work in factories in

order to take advantage of the opportunities advertised as being open in the Army.

In conclusion I might say that if we are to provide a national defense we must first impress recruits with the importance of military training and make them realize that military efficiency will fit them better to take up any trade or profession in which they may be interested, and that the keynote of such efficiency is discipline, which can only be imparted by at least three months' thorough military and physical training.

ESPRIT D'ARMÉE.

THE PROPOSED WARRANT GRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

During the emergency the temporary officers appointed from enlisted grades proved themselves to be one of the most substantial assets of the Regular Army. It is now proposed (in H.R. 11173, which appeared in your issue of Dec. 20, page 494) to give them warrant rank and retirement after twenty-five years' service. The average length of service of men affected by this bill is about fifteen years. Many of them are veterans of the Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, China Relief Expedition, the two expeditions into Mexico and have also had experience in the hard, trying service on the Mexican border.

Without the aid of these men it would have been impossible to instruct and train the great National Army. Without them staff departments would have failed to function. The call for their services in every branch of the Army, line and staff, was continuous and insistent. They brought to their duties an experience in handling men and supplies, and a knowledge of Army systems, law and regulations that could only be gained through years of service in field and garrison. Coming in as assistants to Regular Army officers, they replaced the latter when they were called to other duties. Seldom has the efficiency of the command or office deteriorated through such change. Regular officers in innumerable reports have testified to the commendable, loyal and efficient service of these men.

At the return to peace these men find that their services as commissioned officers are no longer required. They are faced with the alternative of re-enlisting in former grades or returning to civilian employment and thereby losing their years of service toward retirement. In the former case they see before them a greatly reduced pay, on which they found it difficult to support themselves and their families under the most favorable circumstances in pre-war days, while the cost of living keeps climbing. They see themselves denied allowance for support of their families received during the war. They know that after the present emergency they will no longer be entitled to increased pay for war service; that rate of pay on their re-enlistment was fixed in 1908 and has since remained stationary, while pay of civilians has increased several hundred per cent.; that rate of commutation of quarters remains for them at \$15 per month, while in many places they have to pay double that for a hall room only. In a word, they will not be able to provide their families with the bare necessities of life if they re-enlist.

On the other hand, if one of these men decides that in the interest of his family he cannot afford to re-enlist he must begin life anew, start from the bottom and sacrifice all his years of loyal, faithful, patriotic and efficient service.

These are a few of the problems which each individual must face, but there also are problems which the state must face. Will it pay to ignore the demand for consideration of these men and let them quit the Service in which they proved themselves so capable? And how best can their services be retained and utilized? The bill proposed is offered as a solution of these problems. While offering these men some measure of justice it is also submitted as a wise economy on the part of the state. These men, who have so ably shown their ability, can be used in their warrant grades to replace commissioned officers in a great many cases. They can be detailed where otherwise it would be necessary to detail commissioned assistants, releasing officers for duty more commensurate with their rank. They can be detailed as assistants to adjutants, as personnel, post exchange, police, prison, mess or recruiting officers, and as instructors of non-commissioned officers, thereby releasing commissioned officers for duty in the line. They can be assistants to supply officers, to finance officers, and when bonded can act as disbursing officers' agents; also as assistants to transportation officers, as Army transport agents, and many other positions, in each case relieving a commissioned officer. Warrant officers can also relieve a clerk, civilian or enlisted, at the same time; commissioned officers seldom have had experience in, nor should be called upon to perform, clerical duties, while the clerk has had no experience in executive duties. The men recommended for warrant officers have experience in both capacities and can perform all the duties with advantage to themselves and to the Government.

What will be the result if the request for recognition of their services and removal of their grievances is ignored? The morale of the Army of which we boasted, and rightly, will be gone. These men will feel that appeals to their loyalty and patriotism were insincere and that the enlisted man of the Regular Army is to find no recognition now that the war is over and his services are not as indispensable as in the dark days of the recent past. A fair consideration of the claims for the bill is requested. Its passage will mean the restoration of morale, the removal of many grievances, and will aid in the solution of many problems presented in the reorganization of the Regular Army.

SERGEANT, 1ST CLASS.

UNIFORM AND INSIGNIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The opinion of officers and men who are on duty with troops seems to be practically unanimous that our present uniform does not fulfill the purpose for which a uniform is intended. It is neither service nor dress. It is not comfortable for service and not in keeping with dress in good society. For three years the Army has suffered in boots and tight breeches, in hot weather and cold, in trenches and in offices, and even in homes and churches. If we must continue to wear a uniform at all times why not give us long trousers, or go back to the blues?

In the interest of "esprit de corps" and morale let us have some distinctive regimental and divisional insignia of colored cloth numerals, and relieve us of the meaningless metal devices which cannot be deciphered at three feet intervals and which play havoc with coat linings. If "esprit de corps" is desired and obtained in an ap-

ganization, every man in it desires to be recognized as a member of that organization and wants to wear his regimental numeral and company letter in such a manner as to be readily recognized. You could as well take away the letter from the sweater of the college football team and expect to foster college spirit by so doing, as to make the soldier the nondescript individual he now appears and thus try to appeal to his pride in his organization. I have had many men in my organization tell me that they would like a more soldierly looking and more distinctive uniform.

Let's get at this now while the new Army is in the making.

COLONEL OVER THERE, CAPTAIN OVER HERE.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

Officers Discharged vs. Appointments in O.R.C.

Records of The Adjutant General's Office show that much of the dissatisfaction with the Service voiced by emergency officers must be discounted on comparison of the officers discharged with those appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps. From Nov. 11, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1920, 181,639 officers, including 2,250 from the Regular Army who had resigned, had taken their discharge. In the same period 60,614 were appointed in the O.R.C., or more than thirty-four per cent. As a matter of fact, the percentage is really more than thirty-seven, because no Reserve officers are being appointed in the new services, for which the Army Appropriation Act provides funds only to the end of the fiscal year; hence the Reserve officers are confined to the following in the order of their standing in the percentage table: Dental Corps, 67; Q.M. Corps, 56; Coast Artillery Corps, 54; Signal Corps, 61; Ordnance Department, 46; Air Service, 46; Field Artillery, 38; J.A.G. Department, 34; Corps of Engineers, 32; Inspector General's Department, 30; Infantry, 30; Cavalry, 30; Chaplains, 26; Veterinary Corps, 21; Medical Corps, 21; A.G. Department, 20 per cent.

Officers' Reserve Corps Lapel Button.

Dies for the official lapel button for members of the Officers' Reserve Corps are now being made at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia and will be sold to manufacturers. The Quartermaster Corps furnished the master dies so as to insure a standard uniform button. The buttons will not be issued by the War Department. The design shows a base of enamel with rim of gold or gilt and the letters "USR" superimposed in the center, of gold or gilt, or gold outline when enamel is used for a secondary color. Where two colors are used to designate army or corps the letters are cupped so as to allow the second enamel color to appear between the gold or gilt outline of each letter. The letters "USR" are so designed that they resemble somewhat the form of a shield. The back of the button will be similar to the Victory button, designated as a "button back," making it easy to insert in the buttonhole. The actual size of the button is one-half inch, and manufacturers are expected to be ready to supply the demand within two months.

Memorandum of Information.

A memorandum of information concerning the Officers' Reserve Corps has been prepared for the convenience of Reserve officers by The Adjutant General of the Army, Major Gen. Peter C. Harris. It brings together data on the subject that has previously been issued by the War Department and has appeared in these columns. There are many questions in regard to the Officers' Reserve Corps that are awaiting the action of Congress in regard to Army reorganization legislation, and it is difficult for the War Department at present to make full plans for the Reserve Corps.

COURT STATUS OF ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS.

Since there are more than 60,000 men enrolled in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, and it is likely that many of them are practicing attorneys at law, an opinion of the Court of Claims, delivered by Chief Justice Campbell on Jan. 5 in the case of George C. Simmons vs. The United States, will be of interest not only to these lawyer Reserve Officers, but to the courts of the country. The question was brought to the attention of the Attorney General as to whether a Reserve officer could prosecute a case against the United States. The Attorney General advised that the matter be brought in an action in court and then a decision would be a matter of record. This was done and in the case noted above Frederick A. Fanning, who had been duly admitted to practice in the Court of Claims and who during the war with Germany had been a lieutenant colonel in the Quartermaster Corps and upon his discharge was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army, appeared for the plaintiff. The court decision states:

Mr. Fanning desires to prosecute the claim of plaintiff in annexed stated case and moves the court for an order authorizing and permitting him so to do. In effect the motion involves the question whether by prosecuting the claim the attorney will subject himself to the penalties prescribed by Sec. 5498 of the Revised Statutes. No opinion we could render would be conclusive of the question in other jurisdictions, but as the motion is made by an attorney of good standing, practicing in the court, and who as such may be termed an officer of the court, the court deems it proper to state its views upon the merits of the motion.

It is settled that to appear and argue a case for a plaintiff would be to support a claim against the United States and would subject such an officer as is contemplated by Sec. 5498 to the penalties it prescribes. Taylor's Motion, 18 C. Cls., 25; in re Winthrop, 31 C. Cls., 35, 16 Op. Atty. Gen. (1880), 473, 23 Op. Atty. Gen. (1901), 533, 28 Op. Atty. Gen. (1910), 131. "The evident purpose of Congress in all this class of enactments has been to promote efficiency and integrity in the discharge of official duties and to maintain proper discipline in the public service." Ex parte Curtis, 106 U.S., 371, 373. An officer on the retired list is in the military service. Tyler's Case, 105 U.S., 144. It is said in Hartwell's Case, 6 Wall., 885, 393: "An office is a public station, or employment, conferred by the appointment of Government. The term embraces the ideas of tenure, duration, emoluments and duties." See Germaine's Case, 99 U.S., 508; Mout's Case, 124 U.S., 303, 307.

The reasoning of these cases, holding a person to be an officer of the United States, would exclude the conclusion that a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps is also an officer of the United States. The act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat., 189, creates certain reserve corps and defines the status of officers of the Reserve Corps of the Regular Army. It provides, among other things, that a member of that corps "shall not be subject to call for service in time of peace, and whenever called upon for service shall not, without his consent, be so called in a lower grade than that held by him in said Reserve Corps," and the provision fixing an age limit is expressly declared to be inapplicable to appointment or reappointment of officers of the Judge Advocate and some other sections. Unlike an officer on the retired list, an officer of the Reserve

Corps has no salary or emolument of office. He is not in time of peace, except perhaps while discharging some duty to which he may have been lawfully called and assigned under the act of June 3, 1916, or other act, amenable to the Army regulations or court-martial. He has no defined duties to discharge; his position is more analogous to that of an officer honorably discharged from the Service than to that of a retired officer. We are therefore of opinion that the prosecution of a claim for a plaintiff in this court by an attorney holding a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps and on inactive status therein is not in contravention of the letter or spirit of Sec. 5498. An order will be entered granting the motion of Mr. Fanning.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

Active Service Status for R.O.T.C.

As a result of the difficulty met in many of the colleges and universities in filling up units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps officers of the Regular Army on duty as instructors are giving earnest consideration to the situation. One suggestion laid before the War Department was that R.O.T.C. units be established on an active service status, with the pay and allowances of enlisted personnel in the necessary grades, with the idea that this would attract to the units the young men who must necessarily work their way through institutions of higher learning, work which they cannot abandon now in order to take the military training offered. The plan outlines for each college or university a skeleton organization with officers, non-commissioned officers, cooks, etc., in which the students would be enlisted just as privates are enlisted in the Army. The enlistment would provide that these students should be called into service only on occasions which required a combatant force greater than that which could be furnished by the Regular Army; the enlistment term to be one year—in fact, that the units be treated like any enlisted organization in the Army. While it is believed the plan could be worked out to the benefit of the R.O.T.C. and to the Army, and bring into the units many young men who now cannot afford to join them, the suggestion doubtless will not be taken up for the reason that the paramount difficulty of the present is securing necessary legislation for the more pressing needs of the military Service. As an indication of the trend of the Army toward securing a real reserve of men the suggestion has been accepted as an interesting angle to the question which appears to be uppermost in the thoughts of officers of war experience.

Status of Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Information available at The Adjutant General's Office up to Feb. 1 relative to the status of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps show an ineffective situation in that the Southern, Western and the Central Departments are well in advance of the Eastern Department, despite the latter's advantage in the number of schools and colleges established there. The administration of the R.O.T.C. is now handled through the territorial departments, in conformity with the decentralization under G.O. 132, and senior units are maintained at colleges, universities and essentially military schools, and junior units at secondary institutions, mainly public high schools and military academies. The students enrolled Jan. 9 numbered 114,674, divided into 56,967 senior and 57,707 junior. In order, the departments stand as follows in the number of institutions and enrollment: Central, 88, 53,505; Southeastern, 52, 18,813; Western, 33, 14,744; Eastern, 48, 13,817; Northeastern, 17, 5,719; Southern, 13, 4,840; Hawaiian, 2, 236. There are 222 senior and 127 junior units, a total of 349.

Professors' Conference at R.O.T.C. Camp.

The Secretary of War directs that each department commander in the United States be informed that in order to secure the highest efficiency throughout the R.O.T.C. system it is very desirable that training and instruction efficiency be equalized as far as practicable. All concerned should be thoroughly informed and, if necessary, practiced in the use of superior methods which are developed by progressive officers on R.O.T.C. duty. A very great aid to such equalization of R.O.T.C. training efficiency would be the establishment of normal schools offering to professors of military science and tactics short courses of practical and successful instructive methods and general R.O.T.C. management and furnishing at the same time a laboratory for the development and testing of progressive ideas. The establishment of such R.O.T.C. normal schools is not practical at the present, but excellent opportunities to secure similar results is afforded at this year's R.O.T.C. camps, commencing June 17. These camps will bring together for a period of six weeks a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers who are on R.O.T.C. duty, and it is desired that full advantage be taken of this opportunity by holding formal and informal conferences with a view to improving the efficiency of these officers and non-commissioned officers in their R.O.T.C. work and to increasing their enthusiasm in the work and their appreciation of its possibilities.

ENLISTMENT AND RECRUITING NOTES.

Enlistments in Army Recruiting Drive.

On Feb. 6, with twenty-six per cent. of the time elapsed in the present recruiting drive, only 5.5 per cent. of the total quota of enlistments have been obtained. The campaign began Jan. 19 and is to end March 31. El Paso, Texas, leads with 13.1 per cent., while Providence, R.I., is last with only 2.2 per cent. Of the total quota, 84,082, first enlistments figured only 4,625 on Feb. 6. This showing is hardly representative, for it took some part of the first quarter period of the campaign to organize and get under way.

Advertising for Army Recruits Pays.

That consistent and persistent advertising pays was amply demonstrated in the last six months of 1919, during which period the Quartermaster Corps secured 14,500 recruits from March 1 to Dec. 31, says Capt. Arthur C. Duncan, Chief of the Recruiting Branch, Q.M.C. The cost for advertising was less than \$2,000 or only thirteen and one-third cents a recruit, and this is probably a record for economy. As the corps had never advertised before, there are of course no figures with which to make a comparison. During August, 1919, the total enlistments for all Services for one and three-year periods dropped from nearly 8,000 to less than 5,000; whereas, in the same month when the Quartermaster Corps reached the apex of its advertising campaign, enlistments therein increased from 1,500 to about 2,700, or more than half of the total enlistments in the Army. Back of this advertising was the loyal support, not alone

of our officers, but of every recruiting officer in the Army.

Married Regular Reservists May Not Re-enlist.

The Secretary of War announced on Feb. 14 that no married men furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve Corps will be discharged therefrom to re-enlist in the Regular Army. When a soldier who has been furloughed to the Reserve Corps applies for re-enlistment he must furnish evidence that he is not married and is without dependents before he will be accepted. The enlistment of married men with dependents is not accepted in the Regular Army to-day, except that such men now serving may re-enlist, and this rule now applies to men in the Reserve Corps who desire to re-enlist in the Regular Service. Unmarried men from the Reserve Corps who do re-enlist in active service, are entitled to the same choice of assignments and term of enlistments as men with former service desiring to enlist but who are out of the Service at the time.

Travel Expenses of Applicants for Enlistment.

The Secretary of War directs that Paragraph 1115, Army Regulations, be rescinded and the following substituted therefor: Transportation will be furnished to accepted applicants for enlistment from place of acceptance, whether a general recruiting station or a place where tentatively accepted by a member of a recruiting canvassing party or other authorized commissioned or enlisted representative of the recruiting service, to designated recruit depots, recruit depot posts, or other designated places of enlistment, and return transportation to initial point of acceptance to such of the applicants as are rejected upon final examination, provided, however, that return transportation from any place will not be furnished to an applicant who is rejected because of a disqualification for enlistment that was concealed by him, nor to an applicant who refuses to enlist.

Status of Navy Recruiting.

The gradual decline in Navy recruiting continued through the week ending Feb. 12, which brought only 609 enlistments, a loss of 109 over the previous week. First enlistments were 434, re-enlistments 130 and Reservists transferred to the Regular Navy 45. By divisions the totals were: New England, 101; Eastern, 185; Central, 71; West Central, 66; Southern, 57; South-eastern, 65; Western, 64. New York reached its lowest figure in this week, 44, all eastern centers of population showing a corresponding falling off in enlistments. Buffalo, formerly one of the most fruitful fields, dropped to nine for the week.

AIR EXPANSION FOR MARINE CORPS.

Capt. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 12 when he stated that he favored the establishment of an Air Service Reserve Force. Representative Oliver said that in view of what the Marine Corps accomplished during the war the sentiment in the committee was to enlarge the Marine Corps flying activities and that therefore the committee would be obliged to curtail some of the Navy's plans for aerial expansion. Because of the inadequate flying force in the Navy, Mr. Oliver said that the committee favored permitting civilians to enter the service with a view to qualifying as fliers in the Navy or Marine Corps. This viewpoint was reasonable, said Mr. Oliver and Mr. Padgett, because the U.S. Naval Academy will not be in a position to turn out the requisite number of fliers for some years. Mr. Oliver also said that the committee was favorable to making provisions for fliers to return to the line when they became too old to fly and to make some provisions for protecting their promotion status. This opinion agreed with that of Major A. A. Cunningham, of the Marine Corps, who was also before the committee on aviation. In completing the hearing Captain Craven said that he had recommended the establishment of ten flying fields on the Pacific coast, while the Aircraft Board had thought sixteen a suitable number.

COURTS-MARTIAL AND END OF WAR.

The Navy Department having been asked whether when the treaty of peace with Austria is signed the use of the phrase "the United States then being in a state of war" will be discontinued and whether the authority of commandants of naval districts to convene general courts-martial automatically expires, the opinion was expressed that the war will not be at an end until so proclaimed by the President. The act of Aug. 29, 1916, provides that "in time of war, if then so empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, general courts-martial may be convened by the commandant of any navy yard or naval station and by the commanding officer of a brigade or other forces of the Navy or Marine Corps on shore and not attached to a navy yard or naval station." Authority to convene naval general courts-martial under this provision of law can be conferred upon the commandant of a navy yard or naval station only in time of war. Consequently, upon the termination of the war the authority of the Secretary to empower such commandants is at an end and the power of the commandant to convene such courts then comes to an end, unless the authority is sooner withdrawn by the Secretary of the Navy. The "end of the war" will be determined in the manner prescribed as above.

NEW DESIGN FOR NAVY D.S.M. ACCEPTED.

It is likely that none of the officers of the Navy who were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal will receive the decoration for several months to come. The reason for this delay in striking off the medal is that Secretary Daniels, who had accepted the design submitted by a large manufacturing concern engaged in turning out decorations, buttons, etc., has finally decided to abandon this original design of the D.S.M. which had been the object of considerable criticism of a public character. The Secretary, having had the inartistic features of it impressed upon him, requested Paul Manship, a New York sculptor, to submit a design. The superiority of Mr. Manship's design he considered to be immediately apparent and the commission was given Mr. Manship. The master dies have now been finished and the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Co. of Philadelphia, which has been awarded the contract for the Navy honors, is about to strike off the first medals. The Navy Cross has already been produced in considerable number and is ready for distribution, likewise the Navy has on hand a sufficient supply of the Medal of Honor. It is probable that on the submission of the revised report of the Board of Awards the general distribution of all medals will be under way.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Matthias Crowley, Inf., U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list Feb. 14, 1920, on his own application after more than thirty-two years' service, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1891, when he was assigned to the 5th Infantry. During the World War he served with the A.E.F., and his previous varied duties included service as an instructor with the National Guard, aiding Mississippi flood sufferers in 1897, inspecting coal mines in Alaska and taking part in Philippine campaigns, including the expedition against Dato Ali. He was last on duty at Camp Grant, Ill.

The retirement of Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at his own request after more than forty-four years of service, the retirement to date from Feb. 15, 1920, was noted briefly in our issue of Jan. 31. Colonel Townsend has been on duty in St. Louis since August, 1912, with the exception of about eighteen months' service abroad during the World War. He had long been engaged in work of improvement on the Mississippi river, is one of the noted authorities of the world on river and harbor improvements, and has presented numerous papers to scientific bodies. He has been a member of some important boards of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, to pass upon public works of improvement, including those to consider the project of a fourteen-foot waterway through the Mississippi valley. Among the notable civil works associated with the name of Colonel Townsend may be mentioned the following: Construction of the breakwater at Manila, P.I.; dredging of the harbor to a depth of thirty feet, and reclamation of valuable land along the Luneta, which made of Manila one of the finest harbors in the world, all in accordance with the Biddle and Sears plans. This work brought out the great contrast between American and European methods of prosecuting engineering works and led to a good-natured and highly scientific discussion between the eminent Spanish engineer, Señor Don Eduardo Lopez Navarro, and Colonel Townsend. Other work by Colonel Townsend included construction of the Davis Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, the latest and largest American lock connecting the waters of Lakes Superior and Huron, which lock had been designed under the late Gen. C. E. L. Davis, of the Corps of Engineers; also numerous other works of improvement during his four years' station at Detroit, Mich. In the official Army Register for 1916 Colonel Townsend stood fifty-fourth on the list of officers of the U.S. Army. He is well known in St. Louis for the part he played in the World War in connection with the organization of the 12th Engineers, which regiment he recruited there. The 12th left St. Louis July 27, 1917, arrived at Liverpool, England, passed before King George in London, and arrived on the British front Aug. 21, 1917. It was commanded by Colonel Townsend through the Cambrai offensive and until Feb. 12, 1918, when he was called to Paris and detailed Engineer Purchasing Agent of the A.E.F. It is believed that he was the first officer of the Regular Army to reach the fighting front in France in command of an American regiment and was among those who had the longest service on the battle front. Colonel Townsend returned to the United States in the fall of 1918, and was assigned to his former duties at St. Louis. He has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France; is a member of the St. Louis University and City Clubs of St. Louis; of the Army and Navy and the Metropolitan Clubs of Washington, D.C.; of the Army and Navy Club of New York; of the Army and Navy and the University Clubs of Manila; of the Cleveland Athletic Club, and the Detroit Club. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis, of the Western Society of Engineers, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.

Lieut. Col. William A. Powell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired Feb. 18, 1920, on account of disability incident to the service, was born in Georgia Nov. 30, 1877, and holds the degree of M.D., from Atlanta College of P. and S. He entered the Service as an assistant surgeon in 1902, graduated from the Army Medical School, 1903, and was assigned to duty as surgeon, U.S. A.T. Thomas. He served in the Philippines in 1904-5, then at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and again in the Philippines, 1908-9-10, at Presidio of San Francisco, 1911-14, on the Mexican border, 1914-15, and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., 1916, until outbreak of the war in 1917. Colonel Powell was instructor at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, in 1917, sanitary inspector, 85th Division, Camp Custer, Mich., August-November, 1917, and division surgeon, 76th Division, Camp Devens, Mass., with which organization he went to France in 1918. On arrival in France the 76th was made into a training or depot division. Colonel Powell remaining with it as chief surgeon until a short time before the armistice, when he was assigned to duty to organize and command a hospital center at Commercy, Meuse, in the Toul sector. After the armistice Colonel Powell was assigned to duty as division surgeon, 2d Division, Army of Occupation. He was returned to the United States sick in March, 1919, later going to duty as surgeon of the port, Boston, Mass., and when this post was closed he went to Fort Slocum, N.Y., at which post he was serving when retired. Colonel Powell was promoted to captain and assistant surgeon 1907, major 1916, and lieutenant colonel 1917. He was given the grade of colonel, Medical Corps (T) October, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 10, 1920, for disability incident to the service. He was born in Ohio Dec. 26, 1858, and originally entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon July 10, 1903. He had previously served during the war with Spain as major and surgeon of the 35th Michigan Infantry, and as a major and brigade surgeon of Volunteers. During the World War Major Thomason was appointed a temporary colonel. He holds the degrees of M.D., University of Pennsylvania, and C.E. and A.M., Pennsylvania Military College.

Major Edward H. Conger, U.S.M.C., whose retirement from active service Dec. 17, 1919, we noted in brief recently had an excellent record of service in the field as well as on staff duty. During the operations against Nicaraguan insurgents in Nicaragua in the fall of 1912, he was specially praised by Rear Admiral Southerland for his work in connection with the preparation and movement of a troop train of which he was in charge. Through his thorough knowledge of locomotive engineering, he personally ran the locomotive. In order to fill the boiler with sufficient water a bucket line was formed at the Quezaltenango Bridge, 200 men being required for this task to pass the water up from the stream

into the boiler of the engine. About dusk the train started for Leon with the then 1st Lieutenant Conger, of the Panama Marine Battalion, handling the throttle of the locomotive like a veteran engineer. The train got to its destination in good speed. Admiral Southerland, in his report to the Navy Department, requested "that the department express its satisfaction with the railroad work done by 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger, U.S.M.C., whose practical knowledge of locomotive engineering, zeal and ability, contributed so greatly to the successful operation of the railroad for transportation of our blue-jackets and marine organizations."

Major Chase Doster, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 10, 1920, on account of physical disability incident thereto. He was born in Kansas Dec. 9, 1872, and was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from June 21, 1893, to June 25, 1895, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry April 10, 1899, after previously serving as a major in the 22d Kansas Volunteer Infantry in 1898. He has been under treatment at Denver, Colo., during the World War he held the temporary rank of colonel of Infantry.

Major Thomas F. Maginnis, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 16, 1920, on account of physical disability incident to the service. He was born in Minnesota Sept. 8, 1874, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of April 26, 1898, when he was assigned to the 11th Infantry. During the war with Spain he took part in the campaign in Porto Rico, and was in command of the Gatling Battery of the 11th Infantry, participating in the action of Hornigruero. In March, 1899, he was detailed to organize, instruct and equip the Porto Rico Battalion of U.S. Volunteers, and was appointed its captain. He was retired in 1909 for disability in the line of duty, and was restored to the active list by act of March 4, 1915, with the rank of major. He was last on duty at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Rupert L. Purdon, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 16, 1920, on account of disability incident to the service. He was born in Illinois and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 7th Infantry in 1915. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry in March, 1917, and captain the following October. He has been under treatment in the Walter Reed Hospital at Tacoma Park, D.C.

Capt. John R. Martin, Supply Corps, U.S.N., who holds the office of a pay director, retires for age on Feb. 26, 1920, after an active service dating from June 14, 1878, when he entered the Navy as an assistant paymaster. He was born in Strasburg, Pa., Feb. 23, 1856, and his first duty after being appointed in the Navy was at Washington in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. His first sea duty was in the U.S.S. Rio Bravo on the Rio Grande, 1879-80. Other sea service included service in the Alert on the Asiatic Station, in the Alliance of the North and South Atlantic Stations, in the Galena of the North Atlantic Station, and the first modern ship in which he performed duty was the Yorktown on the Pacific Station, 1891-4. During the war with Spain he served in the Boston, then in command of the late Capt. Frank Wildes, in the battle of Manila Bay. In that battle Captain Martin had a remarkably close escape from death. In the thickest of the fight he left his office-room on the Boston to render any assistance possible, and when he returned a few moments later he found a Spanish shell had entered his office, which was completely wrecked, with every vestige of furnishings smashed. On the occasion of his return after the Spanish war he was the guest at a notable dinner given by his Strasburg friends. During the Chilian struggles in 1891, Captain Martin went to Valparaiso on the Yorktown, commanded by the late Capt. R. D. Evans, and his last post of duty was at the navy yard at Philadelphia. He is fond of walking, and thinks nothing of a fifteen-mile hike across country. He is also fond of golf and horseback riding, recreations he will now have ample time to indulge in as a retired officer.

The announcement of the retirement from active service of Capt. Daniel J. Moynihan, Roy P. Stoneburn and Ralph G. Craven, Phil. Scouts, was made by the War Department on Feb. 14, 1920. Captain Moynihan is a native of Massachusetts and served as a second lieutenant in the 2d Infantry of Volunteers from that state in the Spanish war. He next served in Philippine campaigns as a first lieutenant, 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, 1899-1901, and was first commissioned in the Philippine Scouts in July of the latter year. Captain Stoneburn was born in New York Aug. 27, 1876, and entered the Regular Army as a private in Co. E, 18th Inf., in May, 1899, rising to the rank of first sergeant in that command. He entered the Philippine Scouts July 1, 1901, as a second lieutenant and took part in various campaigns. Captain Craven was born in North Carolina Oct. 2, 1873, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 18th Infantry Sept. 21, 1893, and on a second enlistment joined the 6th Infantry, rising to the rank of color sergeant in that command. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts Aug. 3, 1906. Captain Craven holds a Certificate of Merit for distinguished service.

Provisional 1st Lieut. Walter B. Davis, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 12, 1920, for disability caused by a gunshot wound received in action. He was born in Connecticut June 21, 1896, and served in the Infantry O.R.C. in the summer of 1917, before being appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Service Oct. 26, 1917. He was last on duty at Camp Devens, Mass.

Provisional 1st Lieut. John E. Ketchum, Cav., was on Feb. 16, 1920, retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. He is a native of Kansas and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Cavalry O.R.C. in August, 1917, and a second lieutenant in the Regular Army Oct. 26, 1917.

Provisional 1st Lieut. Ceryl B. Godfrey, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 16, 1920, on account of physical disability incident thereto. He was born in Texas Aug. 7, 1894, and entered the Regular Army May 1, 1918, as a second lieutenant of Infantry. He had previously served as a second lieutenant in the Infantry O.R.C. He has been under treatment in the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

GERMAN ARMY NUMBERS 400,000.

General Nissel, of the French army, who is head of the Baltic Mission, has reported to the Committee of Foreign Affairs at Paris that the German army to-day numbers 400,000, in addition to which there are 100,000 men in the policing forces, says a press message from Paris. Germany, he adds, is also well supplied with tanks, machine guns and airplanes. German Minister of Defense Noske, he says, is entirely in the hands of the General Staff, and the German government is quite

capable, if willing, of obtaining execution of the treaty clauses by the country.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. P. W. DAVISON.

Lieut. Col. Peter W. Davison, Inf., U.S.A., who during the World War served as a temporary brigadier general, and had a notable record of service, died at the Army General Hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1920, after a short illness, from cerebral thrombosis. Colonel Davison was born in Wantoma, Wis., May 15, 1860, and was graduated from the U.S. M.A. in 1892, at which time he was assigned to the 22d Infantry. Colonel Davison is survived by his wife, Mrs. Esther Fleming Davison, who lives at the Hotel Iroquois, New York city, whom he married in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1913, and who before her marriage was Miss Esther Fleming; a brother-in-law, Edward E. Fleming, New York manager of the American Corporation, exporters, at 150 Nassau street, New York city, and several brothers and sisters who live in Wisconsin are other members of his immediate family. The burial was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel Davison was born in Wisconsin May 15, 1860, and was appointed to the U.S.M.A. from that state in 1886. From the time he was commissioned second lieutenant, Infantry, in June, 1892, he served through all the grades of the Regular establishment to that of lieutenant colonel, which he reached in May, 1917. In August of the same year, during the World War, he was appointed a colonel of the National Army, and the next day a brigadier general of the emergency forces, in which grade he continued to serve until honorably discharged as brigadier general only, on Oct. 31, 1919, in the process of demobilization of the Army. His first service after graduation was in Montana, and he served in various posts and Indian agencies in the West. He went to Cuba in 1898 as a member of the staff of Major General Ludlow, serving throughout the Santiago campaign, and gave excellent account of himself there. He was sent to the Philippines in 1899 and went all through the campaign in the islands. During the terrible earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906 he had charge of a refugee camp there. He was sent to Alaska and Texas, and in 1910 was detailed to duty on the General Staff in Washington, D.C. Colonel Davison made a second tour of duty to the Philippines in 1903, and after returning to the United States in 1905, and serving in line and staff duties there until 1910, he made a third tour to the Philippines as A.D.C. to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. He also served in China with the forces under General Chaffee during the Boxer troubles in 1912. He served later on the Mexican border to chase bandits, and was detailed for duty with the Alaska Road Commission, in charge of the construction of wagon roads in the whole Alaskan territory, and was engaged in this work when the World War broke out, and he was recalled for assignment to the 166th Depot Brigade, 91st Division of the National Army, at Camp Lewis. He thoroughly organized the depot brigade and had taken the keenest interest in its every activity.

Colonel Davison reported for duty at Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., on May 10, 1919, and was assigned as executive officer and assistant to the commanding general, Major General David C. Shanks, holding at that time the rank of a temporary brigadier general. In addition to his functions as executive officer at the Port of Embarkation, General Davison was from Oct. 1, 1919, in direct charge of the reception and dispatch of troops to and from Europe until the repatriation of the Army in France had been completed. At the time of the armistice General Davison was in command of an Infantry brigade of the 16th Division of Regular troops at Camp Kearny, San Diego, Calif., the division commanded by Major Gen. David C. Shanks, which was in training preparatory to service overseas. He later succeeded to the command of the division during its demobilization. In the latter part of January, 1919, General Davison was transferred from Camp Kearny to the command of the brigade post at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from which place he was later transferred to duty at New York.

Funeral services over the remains of Colonel Davison were held in the Mortuary Chapel on the Army docks at Hoboken, N.J., Feb. 14, and were conducted by Major John T. Axton, U.S.A., chaplain. The body was escorted to the Twenty-third street ferry by two companies of the 13th Infantry, and was sent to Wisconsin for burial.

A Tribute to Colonel Davison.

On Feb. 12, 1920, Lieut. Col. (formerly Brig. Gen.) Peter W. Davison, U.S.A., died in the General Hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y. With his death there passed from the active list of our Army an officer of sterling worth and admirable character. Few officers whom I have ever known possessed in as high degree the many necessary qualifications that go to make up the officer of real, genuine, all-around efficiency.

Peter Davison was energetic, tactful, loyal and capable. Nature had blessed him with excellent judgment and an unusual amount of sound common sense. With it all he had a simple, unaffected manner, and a genial personality, so that the latest recruit might go to him in the perfect assurance that he would receive not only justice, but a patient and kindly hearing. In his private life he was an affectionate husband, and his equable temperament and unfailing good nature made him the friend of all who knew him. In rare degree he blended those qualities which create and maintain esteem and admiration. To those who knew Peter Davison his memory will ever be cherished. Peace to his ashes!

DAVID C. SHANKS, Major General, U.S.A.

Hoboken, N.J., Feb. 14, 1920.

RECENT DEATHS.

Med. Dir. John Walton Ross, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of captain, died at his home in Lamanda Park, near Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 9, 1920. He had been in ill health for a long time, as a result of an attack of fever which forced him to leave the Isthmus of Panama, where he had acted as an assistant to Colonel Gorgas. He was born in Tennessee Jan. 11, 1843, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Navy in 1870, serving with the Pacific Fleet, then being transferred to service with the fleet in European waters, and later serving at various naval hospitals. In the Spanish-American war he served in Cuba, and for a year was chief of the department of charities and hospitals in Havana. He was retired Jan. 11, 1905, on account of the age limit. He was advanced for extraordinary heroism on occasion of

yellow fever epidemic, Memphis, Tenn. He is survived by his wife.

Funeral services over the remains of Col. Alvan C. Read, Inf., U.S.A., whose death at Coblenz, Germany, Jan. 19, 1920, we noted in our issue of Feb. 7, page 698, were held at the American Military Cemetery at Coblenz Jan. 21, the remains being interred with the usual military honors. The service was attended by the leading American and Allied military representatives in Coblenz. The guard consisted of the 1st Battalion of the 8th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. M. H. Tomlinson, Inf., and the 8th Infantry band. The services were conducted by Major E. P. Easterbrook, senior chaplain of the A.F. in G. It is expected that at a later date, the body will be removed from the American military cemetery and placed in the National Cemetery at Washington, D.C. Colonel Read's widow, the daughter of the late Brig. Gen. A. V. Kautz, U.S.A., and sister of Capt. A. Kautz, U.S.N., is staying for the present with Col. and Mrs. Fred W. Sladen, U.S.A., at Coblenz. The death of Colonel Read occurred in his quarters at the Coblenz Hof from double pneumonia, after an illness of ten days. Every possible attention had been afforded him by the attending physicians, Col. E. H. Bruns, M.C., chief surgeon of the A.F. in G., and other medical officers in consultation with him. Colonel Read performed his duty as inspector general of the American Forces up to Jan. 10, when he was taken ill. He had completed two and one-half years of duty in Europe, arriving in France with units of the 1st Division early in July, 1917. From inspector general of the 1st Division, he was in the summer of 1918 assigned to the 1st Army and went through the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives with that Army, being awarded the D.S.M. last August for his services. He was appointed inspector general of the 3d Army upon its organization at the close of hostilities, arrived at Coblenz ahead of the American troops and was continuously on that duty at the headquarters here up to the time of his illness and death.

Lieut. Comdr. Forney M. Knox, U.S.N., died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 16, 1920, at his residence on Market street, following an attack of pneumonia, superinduced by influenza. The deceased had been ill for about two weeks. Lieutenant Commander Knox was born in Alabama April 12, 1886, and was graduated in the class of 1907, U.S.N.A. The deceased married Miss Lucy Briscoe, daughter of Judge John P. Briscoe, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. Mrs. Knox and three children survive the deceased officer.

Major Gerhard L. Luhn, U.S.A., retired, a gallant veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars, and a well-known officer of the old Army, died at Spokane, Washington, Feb. 16, 1920. He was born Feb. 19, 1831, and first joined the U.S. Army as a private in Company E, 6th Infantry, Jan. 10, 1853, and rose to the rank of first sergeant in that command, in which he served until Nov. 16, 1862. His subsequent promotions were as follows: Commissioned second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, Feb. 19, 1863. Promoted first lieutenant June 29, 1864, and was promoted captain Dec. 31, 1875. Major Luhn was retired Feb. 19, 1895, on account of the age limit of sixty-four years, and was advanced to major, retired, April 23, 1904, for Civil War service. He was made brevet captain April 2, 1895, for gallant and meritorious conduct in front of Petersburg, Va. Major Luhn had a most interesting career in the Army and was a widely known and highly esteemed officer. He fought in the Mormon trouble in 1858, and all through the Civil War, being wounded in the battle of Patuxah Creek. He was with General McClellan's command in the Army of the Potomac in the battle of Bull Run, participating in the second battle of Bull Run, the hotly contested engagements of Gettysburg, Antietam, and in fact all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac, under command of Generals McClellan, Pope and Meade, was engaged. Subsequently he was with the regiment when it became a part of General Grant's command, and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. Major Luhn saw active service in Wyoming and Montana during various uprisings of the Sioux Indians. In 1886 he went to Fort Spokane with the 4th Infantry, and from that time was identified with military service in the Northwest until his retirement in 1895 while stationed at Fort Sherman near Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. During the Civil War Major Luhn married Miss Catherine Ann Von Oltmans, at Brooklyn, N.Y. Her father belonged to a prominent old Dutch family of New York and was the founder of the Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn. The fiftieth anniversary of the wedding was celebrated in May, 1914, at their home in Spokane. After her husband went to war Mrs. Luhn did not see him until after he was wounded at the battle of Patuxah Creek, when she joined him and nursed him back to health. At the close of the Civil War Major Luhn was stationed sometime at Governors Island, N.Y., and later was ordered West, where Mrs. Luhn shared all the vicissitudes and hardships of life in frontier Army posts. Major Luhn is survived by his wife, three daughters and two sons. His sons are Dr. Henry B. Luhn, of Spokane, Wash., and Col. William L. Luhn, U.S.A., now on duty at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J. His daughters are Mrs. Ernest Le Lashmutt, of Spokane, Wash., Mrs. George H. Smith, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mrs. James E. Fehet, wife of Colonel Fehet, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

In General Orders No. 1, General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 2, 1920, noting the death there on Feb. 1 of Capt. George K. Wilson, Inf., an instructor at the schools, Major Gen. C. H. Muir, the commandant, says: "With the reopening of these schools last August, Captain Wilson joined as an instructor, and his work in the schools was of the same high standard he displayed in France. Throughout his Army career, Captain Wilson impressed all with whom he came in contact with his thorough knowledge and grasp of all duties assigned him, and by his courtesy and personality made friends wherever he served. By his death these schools and the Service at large have suffered a severe loss. To his widow and bereaved relatives the deepest sympathy is extended."

Mrs. Frances E. Day, wife of Col. Frederick R. Day, U.S. Inf., died at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 12, 1920.

Mrs. O. B. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Uline, wife of Col. Willis Uline, U.S.A., died at her home at Leavenworth, Kas., on Feb. 9, 1920, of hemorrhage of the lungs. She was married to Mr. Taylor Jan. 31, 1864, in Leavenworth, and in addition to Mrs. Willis Uline is survived by O. B. Taylor, jr., president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kas., and James N. Taylor, attorney-at-law of New York city, and four grandchildren.

Mrs. Marie Stevens Alford died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Mitchell, at Lexington, Mo., on Feb. 14, 1920. Mrs. Alford was the mother of Col. R. J. Maxey, who died of wounds received at Cantigny, France, on May 28, 1918, and of Mrs. F. S. Bowen, wife

of Capt. F. S. Bowen; Mrs. C. L. Mitchell, wife of Captain Mitchell, and Mrs. Dean Halford, wife of Colonel Halford, and a sister of Mrs. Lauch McLaughlin, of Austin, Texas, and of Col. R. K. Stevens, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. Vivian Josephine Rogers, wife of Col. James S. Rogers, U.S.A., retired, died Feb. 9, 1920, at San Francisco, Calif., after a lingering illness. She is survived by her husband and two sons, Newton and Rodney T. Rogers.

Mrs. Gladys Pourie, wife of Col. James R. Pourie, U.S.A., died in San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 11, 1920.

Mr. Edward E. Gordon, brother of Col. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., Feb. 15, 1920, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Frank W. Fuller, father of Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley, wife of Colonel Wheatley, U.S.A., died at Brookline, Mass., on Feb. 17, 1920, of pneumonia.

Eileen G. Shields, three and one-half year old daughter of Lieut. Col. W. S. Shields, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shields, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Feb. 14, 1920. The interment was at Arlington Cemetery on Feb. 16.

Mr. Lewis Hancock, father of Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Hancock, jr., U.S.N., died recently at his home at Austin, Texas. He was a graduate of Harvard, and a member of the University Club of New York. Besides Commander Hancock, he is survived by his wife and three daughters.

John Robinson Bennett, eldest son of Lieut. Col. Claire R. Bennett, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bennett died of pneumonia at Department Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., on Jan. 29, 1920, in his sixteenth year.

Mr. L. E. Hecox, father of Major F. C. Hecox, Motor Transport Corps, U.S.A., died at Greenville, Mich., Feb. 12, 1920.

Mrs. E. E. Galbreth, mother of Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, wife of the late Commander Keyes, U.S.N., died at Hollywood, Calif., on Feb. 15, 1920. Mrs. Keyes is residing at 2102 Shunk street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. W. L. Gaines, father of Mrs. Surles, wife of Capt. A. D. Surles, Cav., U.S.A., died at El Paso, Texas, on Feb. 7, 1920.

Mr. Henry W. B. Glover, of Richmond, Va., died at the home of his brother, in New York city, on Jan. 31, 1920. Mr. Glover is survived by his wife, who was Miss Edith Cleborne, daughter of the late Dr. C. J. Cleborne, U.S.N., three sons, C. Van C. Glover, Lieut. R. Ogden Glover, U.S.N., Morgan Glover, and one daughter, Miss Gladys Glover.

Mr. John Livingston Brown, husband of Mrs. Edith Hutcheson Brown, died at his residence at 7 Lee Court, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Feb. 9, 1920. Mrs. Brown was formerly the widow of Col. Ammon A. Augur, U.S.A.

Mrs. Mary C. Neal, widow of Congressman John R. Neal, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1920, on her seventy-eighth birthday. Mrs. Neal was the mother of Mrs. W. E. Wheelock, of Chattanooga, Senator J. R. Neal, of Knoxville, and Comdr. G. F. Neal, U.S.N.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan Goode, mother of Lieutenant Goode, died at Deaconess Hospital, Boston, Mass., on Feb. 11, 1920. Mrs. Goode was in her fifty-fifth year. The interment will take place at West Point, N.Y., in May.

Mr. Charles K. Book, a brother of Rear Admiral George M. Book, U.S.N., retired, died at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 4, 1920, aged fifty-eight years. He had been active for many years in oil development in Pennsylvania and in the California fields.

Commissary Sergeant Andrew Ryan, U.S.A., retired, who died at sea on board the U.S. Army transport Sherman on Dec. 5, 1920, in his sixty-fourth year, had been serving as quartermaster agent of the U.S. A. T. Dix. He was taken ill on board of the latter vessel, and later went under treatment in the military hospital at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T. He was returning home with Mrs. Ryan, aboard the Sherman, when his death occurred. He was known as a faithful and loyal soldier, and a veteran of Indian and Spanish War campaigns, and was highly esteemed. His remains were buried with military honors in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. Besides his wife, he leaves a daughter, Miss Alice Ryan, and two sons, Thomas D. and Andrew M. The family reside at 2039 San Antonio avenue, Alameda, Calif.

Prescott Hubbard Jerolamon, late M.S.E., 801st Aero Squadron, whose death occurred on Feb. 7, 1920, and whose funeral was held at his late residence, 181 Park place, Brooklyn, by Chaplain E. B. Smith, of Governors Island, was among the first of the Americans who enlisted for the war. On May 28, 1917, he sailed for France with his command, the 1st Aero Squadron, with rank of master signal electrician. With the organization of the units in France he was assigned to the 801st Aero Squadron, in which he served with distinction. In July, 1918, he was seriously injured by a fall of 1,000 feet at Issoudun, France. He was in hospital at Savernay, France, for about six months, and in December, 1918, was transferred to the Army hospital at Newport News, Va. He was discharged Feb. 11, 1919, and his physical condition improved so that he was able to engage in business activities till he contracted pneumonia, from which he died on Feb. 10. As a boy he had been a chorister in St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governors Island, and as tribute to his memory Capt. A. F. Halpin, U.S.A., choir-master, with a detail of boys and men from the choir, rendered the music at the funeral ceremonies. The interment was at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Mr. Lorenzo C. Wright, father of Mrs. George H. Reese, wife of Q.M. Sergeant Reese, U.S.A., died at Taunton, Mass., on Feb. 11, 1920.

Mrs. Martha Guthrie DeLeuw died at Riverside, Ill., on Jan. 30, 1920, of pneumonia. Mrs. DeLeuw was the wife of Charles E. DeLeuw, former captain, 4th Engineers, 4th Division, U.S.A.

Admiral Eduard von Knorr, former commander-in-chief of the German navy, died at Berlin Feb. 18, 1920. He was retired from active service in 1899.

Gen. William K. Mickie, adjutant general of the United Confederate Veterans, died at Mobile, Ala., Feb. 18, 1920. He was seventy-four years old and was born in Columbia, S.C.

Mr. Straughn Scheuch, only son of Prof. and Mrs. Frederick C. Scheuch, died at Missoula, Mont., Feb. 2, 1920, from the effects of powder fumes inhaled at the indoor rifle range while acting as instructor in rifle practice of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the University of Montana, with which his father has been connected since its founding in 1895. Remaining in a lying position on the floor for an hour and a half he was overcome by the gases from the burned powder. He was

taken immediately to the university hospital and a pulmotor was used in an attempt to save his life. He rallied and appeared to be gaining his strength rapidly, and it was thought the danger was passed when at 9:35 that night, however, his strength failed and the end came quickly. He was born in Missoula in 1901, and first became interested in rifle shooting when he spent several months with his uncle and aunt, Col. Frank Halstead, U.S.A., and Mrs. Halstead, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, in 1916. He was also a nephew of Major Ben W. Field, U.S.A., and Mrs. Field.

The following deaths of officers of the Army in the United States and places not covered by printed casualty reports were announced by the War Department on Feb. 16:

Capt. William O. Hill, at Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1920.

Second Lieut. Andrew B. Hoke, at Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1920.

Second Lieut. Harry W. Brokaw, at Kelly Field, Texas, Feb. 10, 1920.

First Lieut. Harry D. Smith, at Kelly Field, Texas, Feb. 10, 1920.

Second Lieut. Chester C. Ford, at Langley Field, Va., Feb. 12, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Peter W. Davison, at Fox Hills, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1920.

NAVY DEATHS.

Feb. 8.—John A. MacKay, lieutenant, U.S.N.R.F., attached to U.S.S. Newport News, at Mare Island Hospital, Calif.; pneumonia.

Feb. 12.—Thomas P. Bryan, lieutenant commander, U.S.N.R.F., at Richmond, Va.; typhoid fever followed by pneumonia.

Feb. 15.—Ray C. Hopkins, lieutenant, U.S.N., at Colorado Springs, Colo.; tuberculosis.

Feb. 15.—Fred W. Mering, boatswain's mate, second class, U.S.N.; drowning.

Feb. 17.—Eugene M. Isaac, chief boatswain's mate, U.S.N., retired.

Feb. 17.—Durese O'N. Hair, seaman, second class, U.S.N.; accidental.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. Frank Taylor Chambers, Civil Engr. Corps, U.S. N., and Mrs. Florence Newell Pease were married at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 14, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothea Peyser, to Lieut. Col. Edward L. Kelly, U.S.A., on Feb. 14, 1920, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Boudinot Keith, of 33 West 67th street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lois, to Lieut. Col. Clyde Vincent Simpson, 5th Cav., U.S.A. Miss Keith is the granddaughter of Mrs. Candace Wheeler, well known for her artistic and literary work and as the founder of the Decorative Art Society and of the Associated Artists. Her mother, Mrs. Keith, is well known as an artist. Her father, a lawyer of New York city, was a major, judge advocate, stationed at Tours during the World War, and her only brother, who served with the 27th Division throughout the war, died in the service. Colonel Simpson has been in the Army since 1912. During the World War he served in France and Germany as signal officer of the 3d Division. He is at present stationed at Camp Marfa, Texas, where he is the adjutant of the Big Bend district. Miss Keith first met Colonel Simpson while engaged in war work in connection with the camp and hospital at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., in 1918. Their marriage will take place at "Wintergreen," the winter home of Miss Keith's parents at Thomasville, Ga., in the near future.

Mrs. William Morton Grinnell announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Grinnell, to Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Abbott, U.S.N. No date has been decided upon for the wedding. Miss Grinnell made her debut about a year ago and is a popular member of Washington's resident set. She is the only daughter of the late William Morton Grinnell, of New York and for several years has, with her mother, made her home in Washington with Mrs. Grinnell's father, Major Gen. O. H. Ernst, U.S.A.

The wedding of Capt. James B. Golden, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Long Nuttman, daughter of Col. Louis M. Nuttman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nuttman took place at Camp Benning, Ga., on Jan. 28, 1920. The ceremony was held in the Officers' Club and was the first of the kind at Camp Benning since its establishment, says the Columbus Enquirer-Sun. The room in which the ceremony was performed was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags. The bride was most attractive in a gown of satin, embroidered in seed pearls. Her veil of tulle was arranged with a coronet of point lace and fell in soft folds, forming a gossamer train. She wore as jewels a handsome rope of pearls and a platinum brooch, set with diamonds, the gift of the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. Alston Wragg, D.D. The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy Newton, of Fall River, Mass., and Esther Dismukes. The maid of honor was Miss Mildred Rhodes, of Omaha, Nebr. Captain Golden's best man was Col. Herbert Harries. The groomsmen were Col. John McDermott, Major Charles Lyman and Capt. Francis Heraty. Miss Kitty Lou Corey bore the satin pillow on which the bride and groom knelt before the minister. Music was furnished by the post band. A brilliant reception together with a dance followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin Fladd announce the marriage of their daughter, Grace, to Major Barton Potter Root, U.S.A., on Dec. 11, 1919, at Horton, Kas.

Miss Helen Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Woodbury Chase, of Seattle, Wash., was married to Capt. Kramer Thomas, 9th U.S. Cav., at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Victor S. Constant, Camp Stotenburg, P.I., on Dec. 6, 1919. Miss Chase arrived in the Islands accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Thomas, the parents of Captain Thomas. The home of Capt. and Mrs. Constant was beautifully decorated. Yellow was the color scheme used and predominated everywhere. An improvised altar was arranged at one end of the living room, decorated with yellow flowers and green foliage. The bride entered the room on the arm of Mr. Thomas, father of the groom, by whom she was given in marriage. She was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Capt. S. V. Constant. She wore an exquisite gown of pink georgette crepe and carried pink roses. She was attended by Mrs. Constant as matron of honor, who wore a beautiful white gown and

carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. Refreshments were served and after the ceremony Capt. and Mrs. Thomas left for a wedding journey. Attending the ceremony were Col. and Mrs. Heard, Capt. and Mrs. Going, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Lieut. and Mrs. Jett and Miss Lacy. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas will be settled in quarters at Camp Stotsenburg, where Captain Thomas is stationed.

The marriage of Miss Fanny Tallafiero Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richards Ford, of New York city, and Mr. Thomas Shipley Thomas took place at noon on Feb. 14 at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city. Mr. Thomas, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Downey Thomas, of Philadelphia, was graduated from Yale in the class of 1915. He served for twenty months in France as lieutenant and captain in the 26th U.S. Infantry of the 1st Division. He and Lieut. Col. Barnwell R. Legge, 26th Inf., are the only two officers who served continuously with this regiment throughout every engagement. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Clarke Houghton, D.D., assisted by Rev. C. A. Jessup, D.D., of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, N.Y., an old friend of both families. The bride's attendants were Miss Helen Ford, sister of the bride, maid of honor; Misses Mary Baldwin, Janet Brower, Emily Cobb, Julia Duryea Sprigg, Emelyn and Margaret Shipley; flower girl and page, Miss Frances Mills and Master Montgomery Paterson Ford, brother of the bride. The best man was Ellwood Davis Thomas, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Major L. S. Frazier, 26th U.S. Inf.; Major R. M. Youell, 1st Machine Battalion, 1st Division; Messrs. Richard M. Breed, Elton S. Wayland, Philip H. English and Lindsay M. Donaldson. The bride wore a gown of white satin draped with old Belgian rose point, her veil of the same being arranged in the form of a Chinese headdress with ropes of seed pearls and orange blossoms at either side. She carried a shower bouquet of sprays of white lilacs, white sweetpeas and orange blossoms. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 23 West 10th street.

Mrs. Emma Gilbert, of Atlanta, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Jane, to Capt. Paul J. Matte, 3d U.S. Cav., now stationed at Fort Myer, Va. The wedding will take place early in the spring.

Mr. William Richardson announces the marriage of his sister, Anne Richardson Wells, to Capt. Milton Humes Patton, U.S.A., Tank Corps, on Feb. 9, 1920, at Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Patton have taken an apartment at The Westmoreland on California street for the winter. Mrs. Patton was the widow of Col. W. S. Wells, 3d Cav., U.S.A., who died in France two years ago.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. John Wilkes, U.S.N., and Miss Winifred Jarvis, of 233 West 72d street, New York city. Lieutenant Wilkes was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1916 and is now on submarine duty in Southern waters. The wedding will take place at the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. Samuel P. Jenkins, U.S.N., and Miss Hazel Hartwell, of San Diego, Calif., were married in that city Feb. 8, 1920, by Rev. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The wedding had been set for March 8, but orders transferring the groom to Asiatic waters caused the young people to advance the date.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Lieut. Bernard A. Morrow, U.S.N., attached to the U.S. S. New Mexico, and Miss Viola L. Foley, daughter of W. I. Foley, of Los Angeles, Calif. The news was given out at a tea given by the bride-elect's sister, Miss Ella Z. Foley, when the guests were told to search for a stowaway in a miniature battleship at each plate and found a red heart pierced with a golden arrow and bearing the names of the couple.

Mrs. Carl Ferris, of San Diego, Calif., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Ferris, and Lieut. Leon S. Fiske, U.S.N., stationed on the U.S.S. Palmer.

Mrs. Charles W. Williams announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth O. Williams, to Charles Mottler. The bride-elect is the daughter of the late Col. Charles W. Williams, U.S.A., and a sister of Col. Richard P. Williams, U.S.M.C.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Zimmerman announce the marriage of their daughter, Martha Elizabeth, to Lieut. Col. Floyd Randall Waltz, U.S.A., on Jan. 1, 1920, at Gary, Ind.

Mrs. Emma Gilbert, of Atlanta, Ga., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Jane, to Capt. Paul J. Matte, 3d U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Myer, Va. The wedding will take place in the spring.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A son, Rodman Snow Moeller, was born to Lieut. Alfred C. Moeller, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Moeller at New Bedford, Mass., on Feb. 18, 1920.

Capt. Lyman A. Cotton, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington as a member of the General Board, was on Feb. 16 ordered to command the cruiser Galveston.

Col. Albert E. Phillips, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Phillips have leased an apartment in the Alwyn, 1882 Columbia road, Washington, D.C. Colonel Phillips is on duty with the Infantry and Cavalry Board of the Army.

Col. Wade H. Hays, commanding the 7th Regiment, N.Y.G., and who served overseas on the staff of Gen. John J. Pershing, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, was elected New York state commander of the American Legion at a meeting of the state executive committee held in New York city on Feb. 14. Colonel Hays, who was state adjutant of the Legion, will serve out the unexpired term of former State Commander Russell E. Sard, whose protracted absence from the state on business made it impossible for him to attend to the duties of his office.

The Army recruiting drive assembled in Rochester, N.Y., on Feb. 1, Capt. M. V. Turner, 13th Cav., and Mrs. Turner, Fort Clark, Texas; Capt. E. G. Smith, 63d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Capt. C. H. Arnold, Signal Corps, and Lieut. Benjamin Van Vechten, 52d C.A.C., Camp Eustis, Va. Captain Smith entertained on Feb. 3 with a theater party and dancing afterwards at the Seneca; Captains Arnold returned the compliment on Feb. 5, the production being "The Royal Vagabond," while Capt. and Mrs. Turner were hosts at a dance at the Fitzhugh on Feb. 7. The people of Rochester did a great deal to make the stay of the Army party pleasant and the drive a success.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gibert at Shaw, Miss., on Feb. 14, 1920.

A son was born to Col. P. J. Hennessey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hennessey, at Topeka, Kas., on Feb. 11, 1920.

A son, Franklin Charles Marsh, was born to the wife of Capt. Alonzo C. Marsh, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on Feb. 1, 1920.

A son, Joseph Jeffries Pace, was born to Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Pace, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Pace at Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 29, 1920.

A daughter, Mary Mercer Spencer, was born to the wife of Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Spencer, U.S.A., at Camp Bragg, N.C., Feb. 6, 1920.

A son, Davenport Browne, jr., was born to Lieut. Davenport Browne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Browne at Charleston, S.C., on Feb. 14, 1920.

A son, Hugh Gordon Voorhies, was born recently to Capt. H. G. Voorhies, Dental Corps, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Voorhies at New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Donald L. Dutton, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. F. L. Harvey, sailed Feb. 20 on the transport Antigone to join Captain Dutton at Coblenz.

Lieut. Richard L. Ford, U.S.M.C., sustained a fractured leg and broken nose in a crash of his plane at Consuelo, Santo Domingo, Feb. 2. His observer was uninjured.

Brig. Gen. J. B. Burbank, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burbank have left New York and are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles at Harbourview, Pensacola, Fla., for some weeks.

A daughter, granddaughter of Col. Oren B. Meyer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Meyer, was born at St. John's Hospital, Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 8, 1920, to the wife of Capt. William Hones, U.S.A.

A son, Clare Wallace Woodward, jr., was born to Lieut. C. W. Woodward, U.S.A., and Mrs. Woodward on Dec. 20, 1919, at Manila, P.I. Lieutenant Woodward is now stationed at Fort William McKinley, P.I.

Miss Anna Bonner, daughter of Capt. W. C. Bonner, Sanitary Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bonner, has returned to her home, 238 Pennsylvania avenue, Rosebank, Staten Island, after being a patient for ten days in the General Hospital at Fort Hills.

Le Roy S. Mead Post is the name given to the American Legion Chapter at Closter, N.J., in honor of Le Roy S. Mead, brother of Capt. Edwin C. Mead, Coast Art., U.S.A., who was killed in action at Chateau-Thierry with the 6th Regiment of Marines, June 6, 1918.

The address of Brig. Gen. S. E. Tillman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tillman is now 76 Bowne avenue, Flushing, L.I., N.Y. The former Miss Tillman, now Mrs. John F. Martin, jr., is at 14 Gerald road, Eaton square, London. Her husband, Mr. Martin, is First Secretary of the Embassy of United States in that city.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam have returned to Long Beach, Calif., taking an apartment at The Argyle, 1078 East Ocean avenue, for the spring and early summer, having spent the month of January with their son, Lewis Merriam, jr., and his wife, at their bungalow in Los Angeles.

Mrs. P. W. Corbusier has sold her house at 9 East Irving street, Chevy Chase, Md., and will shortly join Colonel Corbusier at his new station, San Benito, Texas, where he is in command of a squadron of the 16th Cavalry. Miss Phyllis Corbusier is attending school at Miss Madeira's School, 1130 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

By the will of the late Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., who died at his home in Washington on Jan. 20, his estate is divided among his widow, Mrs. Dora Varney Mordecai, and his two daughters, Mrs. Sarah Hays Miley, widow of Col. J. D. Miley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Laura Mordecai Summerall, wife of Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, U.S.A.

Col. A. W. Yates, U.S.N., and Mrs. Yates, who returned from France on the Northern Pacific, Jan. 21, will be at 1800 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for some time. Colonel Yates is in charge of the A.F. in F. Section of the Administrative Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, Director of Purchase and Storage, which is engaged on the work of settlement of liquidation and other quartermaster accounts pertaining to the A.E.F. and A.F. in F. in France.

One of the most interesting Service social events of the season at Washington, D.C., was the large reception Feb. 13 given by the Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Robert F. Coontz. Several hundred guests were present and the large ballroom of Wardman Park Inn was taxed to accommodate the dancers. Card tables were provided for those preferring cards to the dancing, and the entire floor was beautifully decorated. In the receiving line were Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, Mrs. Hugh S. Wyman, of Olympia, Wash., and Mrs. Glover, of Washington, D.C. Assisting: Miss S. L. Ball, of Virginia; Mrs. Winterhalter and Rear Admiral Winterhalter, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Washington, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Strauss, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clark, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Earle, Capt. and Mrs. Perrill, Capt. and Mrs. Raby, Capt. and Mrs. McVay, Capt. and Mrs. Hutchison, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Comdr. and Mrs. Rogers, Comdr. and Mrs. Stanley, Comdr. and Mrs. Hill, Comdr. and Mrs. Sherman and Comdr. and Mrs. Hornberger. Seven hundred people attended.

Army and Navy society at Newport, R.I., took a prominent part in the fancy dress ball and pageant there on Feb. 17 for the benefit of the Seaman's Church Institute. The guests were received by Mrs. Douglas E. Dismukes, wife of Captain Dismukes, U.S.N., commanding the Naval Training Station, Mrs. Martin E. Trench, wife of Captain Trench, U.S.N., Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, wife of Captain Willard, U.S.A., Mrs. Harold Brown and Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott. Captain Dismukes was Eugene, king of the carnival, while Mrs. Reginald Norman was Queen Augusta, and she had as her attendants Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mrs. Higgins, wife of Comdr. John S. Higgins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stapler, wife of Comdr. John T. G. Stapler, U.S.N. The pageant made its royal entry before the king and queen and their attendants, who were gathered upon the throne of Nonsense Land at nine o'clock. There were six groups in the pageant. The first represented the various nations, the second was from characters of Mother Goose, the third was the Ladies of Crawford, and there was a group of Beaux Arts students, in charge of Mrs. Austin Kautz, wife of Captain Kautz, U.S.N. St. George and his dragon was there in all its glory, with a number of the students from St. George's School furnishing the motive power, with Mrs. Frank L. Pleadwell, wife of Captain Pleadwell, U.S.N., in charge. The sixth and last group was arranged by Mrs. George C. Thorpe, wife of Captain Thorpe, U.S.M.C., this being known as the Revelers.

A son was born to Major Henry A. Boots, U.S.A., and Mrs. Boots Feb. 18, 1920, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Miss Juliette Janin is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alexander Sharp, wife of Commander Sharp, jr., U.S.N., at her home in Georgetown, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Gordon entertained with a reception and tea dance for their daughter, Miss Gordon, at the Washington Club February 14.

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U.S.A., gave an address at the Central Y.M.C.A., Washington, on Feb. 18, when his subject was "Fighting Americans."

Mrs. Donald L. Dutton wife of Captain Dutton, U.S.A., with her mother, Mrs. F. L. Harvey, sailed on Feb. 20 to join Captain Dutton in Coblenz.

Mrs. Mary Crowder and Miss Crowder, mother and sister of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., have joined him at the Marlborough, Washington.

Mrs. William D. Chandler, wife of Lieutenant Commander Chandler, U.S.N., was at home at her residence, 1317 Connecticut avenue, Washington, on Feb. 16.

Major Allen G. Thurman, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Thurman, of 1327 21st street, Washington, D.C., announce the birth of a daughter, Dorothy Anne, on Feb. 14, 1920.

Mrs. Merritte W. Ireland, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army, was the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. H. W. Tobias at her home at 1339 Columbia road, Washington, on Feb. 14.

A daughter, Mary Jane Short, was born to Mr. M. P. Short, of Sardin, Miss., late of the U.S. Infantry, and Mrs. Short at the Baptist Memorial Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., on Feb. 10, 1920.

Mrs. James G. Field and Miss Laura Field, wife and daughter of Captain Field, Med. Corps, U.S.N., have arrived in Washington and joined Captain Field at the Brighton, California street.

Miss Katharine Baldwin, sister of Lieut. William O. Baldwin, U.S.N., of Montgomery, Ala., and her aunt, Miss Ewin, are visiting Miss Amelia Dutton at 1338 Nineteenth street, Washington.

A son, William Graves Orton, grandson of Major Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., and Mrs. Graves, was born to Major William R. Orton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Orton at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 29, 1920.

Miss Mary Fairfax Robertson and Miss Frances Faulconer left Washington on Feb. 14 for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they will be the guests of Lieut. Col. William A. Raborg, U.S.A., and Mrs. Raborg.

A large reception and dinner was given by a group of Engineer officers of the Army on Feb. 16 at Wardman Park Inn, Washington, in honor of Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach, U.S.A., the new Chief of Engineers, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. O. Bunker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bunker have taken the residence 1615 Twenty-first street, Washington. Mrs. Bunker with her young daughter has been living in Connecticut during her husband's absence abroad.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coontz gave a large reception at the Wardman Park Inn, Washington, on Feb. 13. Mrs. Coontz's sister, Mrs. Hugh S. Wyman, of Olympia, Washington, received with them, and bridge and dancing followed.

Col. Elisha Threll, U.S.M.C., who has been at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for treatment for the effects of the serious automobile accident sustained some weeks ago, is so greatly improved that he will leave there shortly for Atlantic City.

Mrs. Robert H. Sillman, wife of Colonel Sillman, U.S.A., who has been living at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., while Colonel Sillman has been in Siberia, leaves Sunday night for San Francisco, where she takes the Great Northern on March 1 for Manila, where Colonel Sillman will be stationed for a while.

Miss Elizabeth Lee Grinnell and Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Abbott, U.S.N., were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Gist Blair at their home in Washington on Feb. 14. The guests, twenty-four in number, went later to the dance given by Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett at the Marine Barracks.

Col. William B. Graham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Graham entertained at dinner at Wardman Park Inn, Washington, on Feb. 14. Their guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. Churchill, Col. and Mrs. W. S. Grant, 3d, Major and Mrs. John L. De Witt, Mrs. William Ellis Pulliam, Miss Cartwright, Col. William B. Wallace and Col. Charles H. Mason, U.S.A.

Major General Commandant Barnett, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Barnett entertained a party of twenty-eight young people at dinner at the Marine Barracks, Washington, on Feb. 14, in honor of Miss Nancy Lane, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, and her fiancé, Mr. Philip Kauffman. Dancing followed, to which 300 additional guests were invited, and supper was served in the gallery of the ballroom.

Capt. Earl P. Jessop, U.S.N., who during the war was industrial manager at the port of Brest, France, and Capt. David C. Hanrahan, U.S.N., who commanded the Northern Bombing Group based on Dunkirk, were the recipients of the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor on Feb. 16. The ceremony took place at the French Embassy in Washington, D.C., and Ambassador Jusserand conferred the decorations in the presence of a group of officers of the U.S. Navy.

Capt. Robert Armour, who in March will have completed his fifty-third year of continuous service in the War Department, now in the office of the Director of Finance, is on leave from his duties and is visiting his daughter, the wife of Col. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, at Honolulu, H.T. Captain Armour is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S. and enlisted in the 19th New York Regiment (Highlander) in May, 1861, and when mustered out as captain in May, 1864, had participated in eighteen engagements.

Veterans of the World War, who served with the 12th Engineers, U.S.A., paid high tribute, on Feb. 16, at the University Club, St. Louis, Mo., to Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who led the regiment in France. The occasion was a special dinner of the 12th in his honor, with Col. John A. Laird, U.S.A., who organized the regiment, as toastmaster. As a souvenir of the occasion, a leather-bound history of the 12th, prepared in most comprehensive style, was produced to show what had been done by the organization since its inception. Speeches were made by Major Wildurd Willing, Lieut. Col. W. E. Green and by Col. John A. Laird, U.S.A. Each paid a tribute to Colonel Townsend, as a resourceful engineer. In a dedication accompanying the history, he is described as "a fearless soldier, a courteous gentleman, a staunch friend and an honorable man."

Dr. Charles S. Grindall, uncle of Mrs. Walter A. Blochorn, U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., died at Baltimore, Md., on Feb. 14, 1920.

Mrs. Frederick M. Wise, widow of Commander Wise, U.S.N., is spending the winter at the Berkeley Springs Hotel, Berkeley Springs, Vt.

A daughter, Margaret Louise Jaffer, was born to Lieut. Joseph H. Jaffer, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jaffer at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 14, 1920.

Mrs. I. K. Seymour, who has been seriously ill since the first of January, at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., and Mrs. Karns, is now slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald B. O'Grady announce the arrival of a son, Gerald Burnett, Jr., in Paterson, N.J., on Jan. 21, 1920. Mr. O'Grady graduated from the U.S. Military Academy Nov. 1, 1918.

Mrs. S. A. Campbell and daughter Marie will remain at 1168 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., during Colonel Campbell's four months' course at the Motor Transport School at Camp Holabird, Md.

Major Root, U.S.A., and Mrs. Root are now at home at 69 Admiral Boulevard, Dundalk, Baltimore, Md., where Major Root is on duty with the Motor Transport Corps, M.T. General Depot, Camp Holabird.

Capt. Abney Payne, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, United States Army, only, on Jan. 20 last, is now on duty at the University of Cincinnati, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. McEwan-Pruyn, daughter-in-law of Lieut. Col. J. M. Pruyn, who has been critically ill while visiting in New Bedford, Mass., is now convalescing, and will soon return to her home on Staten Island with her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Goldthwaite.

Mrs. Howard B. Mcleary, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Mcleary, U.S.N., who has been living in Annapolis, will leave in the spring to join her husband on the west coast. Lieutenant Commander Mcleary is flag lieutenant on Rear Admiral McKean's staff.

Among other recent resignations accepted in the Regular Navy is that of Lieut. Noble Withers, whose resignation took effect Jan. 20, 1920. He can be reached at 68 West Sixty-ninth street, New York, or care McAllister Brothers, 21 State street, New York.

Col. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Gordon entertained at a tea dance at the Washington Club, Washington, on St. Valentine's Day. Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, Mrs. Ernest Garlington, Mrs. Eben Swift and Mrs. Robert K. Evans presided at the tables.

Major Clifford R. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones, of Camp Jackson, S.C., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Fitch Jones, born on Feb. 4, 1920. Major Jones is with the 56th Artillery (C.A.C.), and is a graduate of the class of 1915, U.S. Military Academy.

Col. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon entertained at a reception and tea dance Saturday, Feb. 14, for their daughter, Miss Gordon, at the Washington Club. Mrs. Eben Swift, Mrs. John Chamberlain, Mrs. Robert K. Evans presided at the tea table, assisted by Mrs. Oscar Underwood, Mrs. Robert Callan and Mrs. Guy F. Henry.

The ladies representing the Services in the receiving line of the "Good Luck" ball given at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, on Feb. 13, for prominent Boston charities, were Mrs. Herbert O. Dunn, wife of Rear Admiral Dunn, U.S.N., Mrs. Samuel Robinson, wife of Rear Admiral Robinson, U.S.A., and Mrs. John Ruckman, wife of Brigadier General Ruckman, U.S.A.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt has accepted the honorary presidency of the Navy Club, New York city. In a letter to J. Frederick Talcott, of the club, Mr. Roosevelt is quoted as saying: "I will probably soon be back in civil life, and I want to do everything I can to keep up my Navy connection." The honorary vice-presidents of the club include Rear Admirals John D. McDonald and James H. Glennon and Capt. G. L. F. Stone and O. F. Jackson, all U.S.N.

The Headquarters Officers' Club of Camp Gordon, Ga., gave an informal dance for their club house Feb. 4. Preceding the dance Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson entertained at dinner Col. and Mrs. Albert Howell (Colonel Howell is aid to Governor Dorsey), Col. and Mrs. Noyes, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Blythe, Mrs. Johnson, of New York city, guest of Col. and Mrs. Blythe, Miss Mary Faith Yow and Lieut. H. B. Smith. The guests at the club consisted of organization commanders and their adjutants and the commanding officers of nearby posts. A number of the society people of Atlanta were present, which added greatly to the gaiety of the occasion.

On the evening of Jan. 16 Mrs. William J. Mayo and Franklin H. Martin were guests of honor at a reception given by Col. H. C. Fisher, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fisher at their beautiful home in Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, to the members of the Medical Association of the Canal Zone. Mrs. Mayo and Martin, who are on an extended tour covering the western coast of South America, visited the Ancon and Santo Tomas Hospitals on the following day, where they were entertained by the superintendents, Col. Louis T. Hess and Major Edgar A. Bocock, Med. Corps, respectively. Following these visits they were driven over the city of Panama by an entertainment party, and were very complimentary regarding the sanitary condition of the city.

Just before going to press we received word of the death of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S.N., retired, at his home in Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1920. Rear Admiral Peary, who won lasting fame as the discoverer of the North Pole in 1909, submitted to a blood transfusion at a hospital in Washington ten days ago. He later was removed to his home and his condition then was reported as somewhat improved. He gradually grew weaker, however, and the end came early on Feb. 20. Dr. H. F. Strine, the Admiral's physician, disclosed that the transfusion this month was the thirty-fifth to which Admiral Peary had submitted within two years. He leaves his wife, who, before her marriage to Admiral Peary in 1888, was Josephine Diebisch, of Washington; a son and a daughter, who, because she was born farther north than any other white child in the world, has always been known as the "Snow Baby."

WEST POINT CADETS TO USE CAMP DIX.

Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, N.J., has been chosen for the summer training of the Corps of Cadets from the U.S. Military Academy next summer. It is planned by Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Superintendent of the

Academy, to march the corps to the camp immediately after the graduating exercises; but the cadets will return by train about Sept. 1. This march is to be utilized for teaching everything necessary in bivouacking. The second class will not be taken on the march. In addition the cadets will visit Gettysburg, the proving ground at Aberdeen, Md., the Watervliet Arsenal and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. It has been decided by the War Department that instruction in summer be no longer held at West Point, but at some of the big camps.

SMALL BORE RIFLE SHOOTING.

A letter from Lieut. Col. Townsend Whelen, General Staff, U.S.A., chairman Small Bore Committee, National Rifle Association, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C., has been sent to members of the National Rifle Association, secretaries and members of rifle clubs, and to all other American citizens interested in rifle shooting, urging them to take up small bore rifle shooting. The N.R.A. will start outdoor 22-caliber small bore rifle shooting throughout the United States early in May. It is desired that every rifle club be ready then with its range, its equipment, its rifles, its ammunition, and its members. Citizens who do not belong to a rifle club are urged to join one, or else organize a club in their town.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY, BRANCH 4.

Under the new organization of the Army Relief Society, all Infantry sections will belong to Branch No. 4, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Those regiments not having a section are requested to form one and send their dues to the treasurer of Branch No. 4, Mrs. L. C. Grieves, not later than March 20, 1920.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 14, 1920.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Corps of Engineers—Lieut. Col. Herbert Deakyns to be colonel, and Major George B. Pillsbury to be lieutenant colonel, both with rank from Feb. 6, 1920.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 18, 1920.

MEMBER OF CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION.

Col. William A. Kelly, C.E., U.S.A., for appointment as a member of the California Debris Commission, vice Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Rand, C.E., U.S.A.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Corps of Engineers—Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby to be colonel with rank from Feb. 16, 1920; Major Gustave R. Lukash to be lieutenant colonel with rank from Feb. 16, 1920.

Coast Artillery Corps—Major Harry L. Steele to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 9, 1920. First Lieutenants to be captains: Gordon del. Carrington and James Q. Reed, Oct. 1, 1919; Fred G. French, Oct. 9, 1919; James L. Hatcher and Ira B. Hill, Oct. 13, 1919; Berthold Vogel and Odes T. Pogue, Oct. 15, 1919.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 18, 1920.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

General Officers—To be brigadier generals, Major Gen. André W. Brewster, Edward M. Lewis and Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., and Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Cavalry Arm—To be colonel, Lieut. Col. Robert J. Fleming; to be lieutenant colonels, Majors George B. Pritchard, jr., and Alford Van E. Anderson; to be major, Capt. Frank P. Ames. Field Artillery Arm—To be major, Capt. Thomas D. Osborne, William H. Dodds, jr., and Walter E. Frouser.

THE ARMY.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 40-0, FEB. 17, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major R. Walter to El Paso, Texas; Capt. E. M. Hukill, jr., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. J. H. Jacobson to Washington, Construction Division; 1st Lieut. C. W. Wood to Boston, Mass.; Major B. L. Wilson, M.O., to Washington for duty.

First Lieut. J. R. Haskin, D.C., to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty.

Col. M. M. Patrick, C.E., from further duty at New Orleans, La., and is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C.

Major L. B. Sheldon, O.D., to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty. First Lieut. W. Blomdel, S.C., to Norfolk, Va., for duty.

Capt. N. A. Buckley, Air Ser., to Aviation General Supply Depot, Morrison, Va., for duty.

Major R. F. Donaldson, F.A., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Hayes, Inf., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only.

Major DeW. W. Chamberlain to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty as transportation officer, relieving Major C. H. Fitzgerald, Inf., who will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty as transportation officer.

Capt. E. G. Swindell, Inf., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty with the M.T.C., that division.

Capt. E. S. Hayes, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, caused by a wound received in action, his retirement is announced.

Capt. T. G. Cook, Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. C. Fulmer, M.O., to Camp Benning, Ga., reporting on Feb. 25, in connection with training special classes in physical training for four weeks, beginning March 1, 1920.

Resignation of Prov. 1st Lieut. W. G. Wilson, Inf., is accepted.

First Lieut. H. S. Butler, M.T.C., to Camp Jesup, Ga., for duty.

A board of officers to consist of Col. H. G. Shaw, M.O.; Col. H. H. Arnold, Air Ser., Aeronautics; Lieut. Col. F. H. McAndrew, M.O.; Major C. Spata, Air Ser., Aeronautics; Major T. G. Lamphier, Air Ser., Aeronautics is to meet at San Francisco for the examination of officers for promotion.

S.O. 41-0, Feb. 13, 1920, WAR DEPT.

The following resignations as officers of the Army were accepted on Feb. 13, 1920: Capt. E. F. Jocelyn, jr., Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. S. Hoyt, F.A., and J. K. Cribbs, Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. Wheeler, C.A.C.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. L. L. Miller, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted Feb. 25, 1920.

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only: Lieut. Col. K. T. Smith, H. G. Stahl, J. L. Topham, jr., S. Whipple, Inf.; B. D. Johnson, F.A., and E. S. West, Cav.

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only: Majors X. F. Blazek, Inf.; W. Nade, Cav.; H. Fox, Cav.; O. B. Rucker and J. A. Stevens, Inf.; H. M. Ostroski, Cav.; Chaplain (Major) G. J. Waring, U.S.A.

Major J. Clark, Q.M.C., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only.

Capt. T. Carlson, Inf., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Hayes, Inf., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only.

Par. 35, S.O. 28-0, War D. Feb. 3, 1920, assigning 1st Lieut. P. S. Hoyt, F.A., to the 30th Field Artillery is revoked. The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capt. B. E. Baer, Engrs.; D. M. Hoagland, J. E. McNaughton, H. J. Matchett, Inf.; W. A. Balch, Cav.; H. J. Macpake, F.A.

BULLETIN 1, JAN. 9, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Relates to ceding floors in buildings, and amendments of War Risk Insurance Act.

APPLICATION FOR ORDINARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Circular 63, Feb. 13, 1920, War Dept.

Officers in applying for ordinary leave of absence will state in their applications (1) the amount of leave due and (2) in detail, giving dates, the amount of ordinary leave taken within the preceding four years.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 11, FEB. 12, 1920, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. Albert S. Williams, Inf., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as officer in charge of Reserve Officers' Training Corps Affairs in the Southern Department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 12, FEB. 12, 1920, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. Edgar J. Davis, Engrs., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as department engineer, Southern Department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Major W. G. Caples, who will report to Colonel J. Davis as his assistant.

G.O. 9, FEB. 10, 1920, CENTRAL DEPT.

So much of G.O. 7, these Headquarters, Jan. 28, 1920, as announces Col. Everett S. Hughes, Ord. Dept., as Department Artillery Officer (Acting) is revoked.

By command of Major General Wood:

ELI A. HELLMICK, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 6, FEB. 9, 1920, WESTERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. George A. Hunt, Chemical Warfare Service, having reported, assigned to duty and announced as department chemical warfare officer, Western Dept., with station in San Francisco, relieving Col. Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engrs.

G.O. 74, DEC. 8, 1919, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The 2d Aero Squadron due to arrive in this department on transport Great Northern about Dec. 30, 1919, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station.

S.O. 29, FEB. 10, 1920, OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGRS.

The undersigned having been appointed Chief of Engineers, hereby assumes command of the Corps of Engineers and charge of the Engineer Department.

LANSING H. BEACH, Major Gen., U.S.A., Chief of Engrs.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth will proceed from Camp Benning, Ga., to the Small Arms Ballistic Station, Dayton, Fla., on temporary duty in connection with experimental firing at that point, and upon completion return to proper station. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, upon his arrival in the United States, will report to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty, for purpose of completing his report to State Department regarding the situation in Hungary. (Feb. 14, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. No. 23-0, Jan. 28, 1920, War Dept., as details Lieut. Col. E. L. Eichelberger, G.S., for duty as Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence, Philippine Department, is revoked. (Feb. 13, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. A. M. Miller, A.G.D., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty as division adjutant. (Feb. 11, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.O.

Col. C. S. Fries, I.G., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Col. G. F. Downey, Q.M.C., to duty as acting department transportation officer, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y., and acting port and zone transportation officer, New York city, N.Y., vice Col. J. B. Mitchell, Coast Art. Corps, relieved. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Col. C. R. Day, Q.M.C., to New York city for transportation to Panama on transport sailing on or about March 5, 1920, for duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Col. R. H. Hess, Q.M.R.C., will proceed to Washington for physical examination and duty. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. B. Hewitt, Q.M.C., to Takoma Park, D.C., for further treatment. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. for duty as follows: Major R. B. Wainwright to Camp Lee, Va., for duty as his assistant; Major J. H. Spangler to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J.; Capt. S. Y. Goodman to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty as assistant to the division Q.M., 6th Div.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Hagau to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. M. Apple to Camp Sherman, Ohio, as camp supply officer, relieving Col. A. B. Warfield, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Washington; Major J. T. Conover, Q.M.C., and 2d Lieut. E. W. B. Nebes, Q.M.C., are detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief of M.T.C., and to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. W. D. Foster to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport to sail about March 5. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. C. Parr, Q.M.C., to Camp Jesup, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. C. Michie to New York, N.Y., for transportation to Antwerp on transport sailing about March 5; Major T. R. Ogden to Scranton, Pa.; Capt. H. H. Price to United States, reporting upon arrival by wire to the Adjutant General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Army; Capt. B. B. Rowley to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28; Capt. F. P. Strume to Carlisle, Pa. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. of M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. P. F. McGuire to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. F. J. Ronayne to Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. E. E. Collins to Fort Bliss, Texas. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. A. Wilson to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2; Major G. L. Banks about March 1, 1920, to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; 1st Lieut. W. S. Martens to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding general; Capt. O. D. Haas to Hampton, Va., Langley Field; Capt. H. V. Jackson from further treatment at Fox Hills, N.Y., will report by wire to the commanding general, Southern Dept., for assignment to duty and station, and will join. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. A. Powell, M.O., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability, his retirement is announced. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Major L. D. Cronin, M.O., will report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination. (Feb. 14, War D.)

Majors of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: W. D. Dabney to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; G. H. Gossay to Chicago, Ill., to the zone property auditor; H. M. Fridley to New Orleans. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. E. Freeman to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Major H. D. Brewster to Denver, Colo.; Capt. W. C. Whitmore to Fort McKinley, Mo.; Capt. G. U. Lipschultz to Camp Benning, Ga.; Capt. L. Foster to Fox Hills, N.Y.; Capt. C. B. Cruth to Fort McPherson, Ga. (Feb. 14, War D.)

So much of Par. 98, S.O. 18-0, War D., Jan. 22, 1920, as relates to the following officers is revoked: Capt. F. O. Stone, J. A. Thurston, 1st Lieut. W. A. Darby and C. O. Tucker, all M.O. (Feb. 14, War D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief, M.T.C., and will proceed to Camp Kormayn, Texas, for duty: 1st Lieut. E. R. Irvine, C.E., R. F. Linkenhokor, A.S. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Resignation of P. J. Kleffer of his commission as temporary major, Adjutant General's Department, and as captain, Cavalry (Regular Army), is accepted. (Feb. 16, War D.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Twenty officers and 481 men, Provisional Battalion, 1st Inf. Brigade, left Lexington, Ky., by way of Eddyville, for Camp Taylor, Ky., Feb. 10, and arrived next day to maintain order at the request of the Governor.

Second Battalion, 24th Inf., less Companies F and G, eight officers and 573 men, with provisional mounted detachment and detachment supply company and medical detachment, left Columbus, N.M., Feb. 9, and arrived Hachita, N.M., Feb. 10.

Machine Gun Troop, 16th Cav., Brownsville, Texas, relieved Troop F, 16th Cav., Laredo Ranch outpost, Feb. 12.

Company E, 24th Inf., left Hachita, N.M., for Culberson Ranch Feb. 13.

Provisional Battalion, 1st Inf. Brigade, nineteen officers and 481 men, which left Lexington, Ky., by Eddyville, arrived at Camp Taylor Feb. 11.

M.T.C. Company No. 144 (this designation recommended by M.T.C.) left Camp Gordon, Ga., for Camp Bragg, N.C., for permanent station Feb. 10.

Troop L, 18th Cavalry, left Fort Clark, Texas, Feb. 14, and arrived at Pinto Creek outpost same date.

Company E, 24th Inf., arrived at Culberson Ranch Feb. 13. A detachment of twenty-three officers and 400 men of the 1st Division, U.S.A., left Lexington, Ky., Feb. 16, for Camp Taylor, Ky., and arrived at that station same day. Three officers and sixty-six men are still at Lexington for duty.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, U.S.A., will proceed from Washington to New York city on temporary duty, for the purpose of giving instructions to the National Guard organizations of the state of New York, on or about Feb. 17.

Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, has arrived in Manila. General McIntyre was ordered to visit the Philippines by the Secretary of War to make a special inspection of the various departments of the Insular Government.

Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired, who makes his home at Redlands, Calif., in a plea for a trained Army of sufficient size, to meet possible emergencies, which appears in the Redland Daily Facts of Feb. 7 strongly favors universal training. He asserts that opposition to preparedness does not proceed chiefly from organized labor, nor, as has been claimed, from the insurgent element of anarchy in this country, but from what the Colonel characterizes as "largely the result of our colossal conceit—the illusion that a soldier can be made by the mere oath of enlistment."

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Major Wilson B. Burr, U.S.A., who recently resigned from the Army was chief of staff during the World War of the 5th Army Corps, under Major Generals Cameron and Sumner. It had previously been incorrectly stated that Major Burr had been chief of staff of the 4th Army Corps under Major Gen. C. H. Muir.

Major Ernest H. Schelling, Inf., U.S.A., an emergency officer who has been on duty at Berne, Switzerland, was on Feb. 12 ordered to proceed to Coblenz, Germany, and report to the commanding general of the American Forces with a view to his trial by G.C.M. The charges are not yet made public.

Major Benjamin D. Foulis, Signal Corps, on temporary duty with the Air Service, has been assigned to duty in New York city in connection with matters of the Liquidation Division, Army Air Service.

General Pershing Welcomed at El Paso.

Gen. John J. Pershing was given a very enthusiastic reception while in El Paso, Texas, on Feb. 1 and 2, on the occasion of his official visit to Fort Bliss. He spoke at a formal luncheon given him at a prominent hotel by the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs in which he is quoted as having said, among other things, "I'm returning to El Paso in the spring for a more leisurely visit." Continuing he emphasized the value of education, the draft having disclosed the fact that thirty per cent. of those called were found to be illiterate. "I can think of no greater danger to the country than to permit illiteracy among the voters," he said. He also spoke of the need for patriotism. "It is a faculty of the soul which should be with us through adversity and otherwise." At a public reception given the night before he said, "We must not allow ourselves to drift back into our prewar unpreparedness. We do not need a large Army, but every young man should be given four or five months of intensive training and then released to civil life, only to be called back in the event of war, formally declared by Congress."

General Bandholtz on Situation in Hungary.

Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., who has been in Budapest, Hungary, for six months as a member of the Interallied Commission of Control, arrived in Paris on Feb. 12. In an interview with a correspondent of the New York Times he declared his belief that the Rumanians should be compelled to leave Hungary and return property, which her armies have "requisitioned," and which Rumania declares is only property that was taken from her by Hungary during the World War. One item among many, is 35,000 freight cars. Rumania is holding one-third of Hungary in defiance of seventeen separate Peace Conference ultimatums sent her. General Bandholtz had many interesting experiences while in Hungary. His commission was told by the Rumanian military authorities, he said, to "go ahead and run things, but Rumania had an army and we didn't. If I had had a regiment of Americans it might have been different." The General is also quoted as saying that "the Rumanian general in command at Budapest issued an order forbidding further use by his officers of rouge pots and lip sticks." The General, as a member of the commission, is reported in the Times as having "approved the order and said that it should also have forbidden the use of extract of vanilla."

Tribute to Colonel Koehler.

Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, at the recent hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs relative to appropriations for West Point, in his statement asking for an increase of \$500 to \$3,500 for pay of the Master of Sword at the Academy, made this tribute to Col. Herman J. Koehler. He said: "During the war he (Colonel Koehler) was ordered to various officers' training camps and divisional cantonments in charge of the disciplinary and physical training. He personally instructed approximately 200,000 men of the new Army, 37,000 of whom were aspirants for commissions. The influence of his in-

struction was discernible throughout the Army. For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. I think I can say without criticism that he has done certainly as much as any other individual to put the real West Point trademark on the Army. I think he has done perhaps more for the discipline of the Army than any living man. He was an old instructor when I was a cadet, and he was the instructor of the present Chief of Staff. He has been there thirty-five or thirty-six years. He is a unique man. He is the best of his type I have ever known. I think the position warrants that increase; in this case I think it is the individual entirely. He is a major now; he was a lieutenant colonel during the emergency. He has been demoted."

Air Service Officer Injured.

Lieut. William B. Souza, Air Service, U.S.A., was injured near Exmore, Va., on Feb. 18, when an airplane in which he was flying as observer, with Lieut. Ulysses Grant Jones, Air Service, U.S.A., as pilot, was forced to land. In coming down the machine turned over as a result of an axle collapsing. Lieutenant Souza was thrown on his head and shoulders, being cut and bruised, and for a time was unconscious. Lieutenant Jones was uninjured. The officers took the air at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., early on the morning of the 18th, intending to fly to Langley Field, Va.

ARMY ITEMS.

Organization of School for Chaplains.

Chaplains C. C. Bateman and John T. Chenoweth, U. S.A., reported on Feb. 9 to the Director of the War Plans Division for the purpose of preparing and submitting recommendations relative to the organization and curriculum of a proposed School for Chaplains at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Income Tax Regulations.

Special Regulations No. 73, War Department, Washington, dated Jan. 15, 1920, publishes revised regulations and decisions pertaining to income tax covering the calendar year 1919, and subsequent years, compiled under the direction of the Director of Finance and approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Jan. 15, 1920. This is a very useful document for officers.

Development of Aircraft Ordnance.

A board to consist of Lieut. Cols. Harold E. Hartney, Air Ser., Alfred H. Hobley, Air Ser., Harry J. Malony, O.D., Lee O. Wright, O.D., William B. Hardigg, O.D., Capt. Harry A. Sutton, Air Ser.; Capt. Burdette S. Wright, Air Ser., was on Feb. 13 appointed to meet at Washington at such times as may be necessary to consider the development of aircraft machine guns and aircraft cannon.

Animal Purchasing to be Co-ordinated.

The Remount Service office of the Quartermaster General announces that in order to co-ordinate the purchase of public animals, Col. Clyde E. Hawkins, U.S.A., of the Central Purchasing Zone, Kansas City, Mo., has been directed to exercise supervision over the purchasing of horses and mules in all the zones in the United States. All purchasing boards will be under his orders in matters pertaining to the purchasing of animals.

Camp Meade Replacement Depot Discontinued.

The Secretary of War has directed that: On Feb. 20 the Overseas Replacement Depot, Camp Meade, will be discontinued and on that date the functions now performed by that organization will be assumed by the General Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y. Hereafter all men, who under present orders are sent to the Overseas Replacement Depot, Camp Meade, for transfer to overseas stations, will be forwarded to the General Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum.

Captured Enemy Material Reports.

It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that captured enemy material, in varying quantities, which has not been reported to the Ordnance Department, is being held at certain depots, camps, posts and stations. The chiefs of all War Department bureaus and services, and all department commanders have been informed that the commanding officers under their control will be called upon to submit a complete list of any such material, without delay. These lists will be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, attention Major A. T. Fletcher, Washington, D.C.

Society of the 89th Division.

Burton A. Mead, secretary of the War Society of the 89th Division, has issued a notice saying that the first convention of the society in the United States will probably be held about Nov. 11, 1920, when officers will be elected for 1921. All active members may participate in the election, either in person or by proxy. Local chapters or posts of the society have been formed in some places. The starting of a membership campaign, to include in the society as many as possible of those who served in the division at any time, whether overseas or in the United States, is under consideration. A complete history of the division will be ready for issuance soon.

Last Quartermaster Unit Arrives from France.

Col. A. W. Yates, U.S.A., Q.M.C., chief quartermaster, American Forces in France, arrived in Washington from overseas on Jan. 27. This organization is the last quartermaster unit of the A.E.F. to arrive in the United States and brought with it the final records and accounts of the transactions of the Quartermaster Corps in France. This organization has been designated the A.F. in F. Section, General Administrative Division, office of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, and is charged with the settlement of French claims and other pending matters relative to the quartermaster activities in France. This section has been assigned temporary office space in Building No. 6, Virginia avenue, Washington, D.C.

Vocational Training at Fort Clark.

Vocational training for the enlisted men at Fort Clark, Texas, has recently received an added impetus. The work, which is under the direction of Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, is in the immediate charge of Lieut. Col. Edward R. Coppock, 13th Cav., U.S.A., who is vocational and morale officer at Fort Clark. Under his direction sixteen departments have been established. These include agricultural and horticultural, telephone and telegraph maintenance and repair, telegraph (line and wireless), shoe repairing by machinery, baking, motor mechanics, chauffeur, plumbing, carpentry, blacksmithing, motor-

cycle, stenography and typewriting and elementary, intermediate and advanced school in English. Thirty-one men from fourteen regiments and twelve stations are attending the school for agriculture and horticulture. This work is conducted along modern, scientific lines. Attendance is voluntary. The men of the class expect to make farming their occupation when discharged. They receive special instruction from demonstrators and expert instructors. Part of their work has been done in beautifying the grounds around Fort Clark.

American Troops Leaving Vladivostok.

The War Department has received a message from Major Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., commanding the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, dated Vladivostok, Feb. 16, announcing that the U.S. troop transport Crook had sailed on the previous day for Manila, with twenty-nine officers and 1,068 enlisted men of the 31st Infantry, and 108 sick enlisted men and casuals. The regiment was in command of Major Thomas S. Arms, U.S.A. The department received another message from General Graves on Feb. 18 saying that three units of the 27th Infantry arrived at Vladivostok from the interior on Feb. 16 and that the last unit of the regiment reached Manchuria station on its way to Vladivostok on Feb. 14. A delayed Associated Press message from Vladivostok, announcing the entrance of revolutionary troops into that city on Jan. 31, says that when a Japanese company commander attempted to prohibit the advancing column of revolutionists from entering the city, asserting that the Allied Council had decided on the previous night not to permit them to do so, an American officer told the revolutionary commanding officer that no such policy had been decided, whereupon the revolutionary column advanced and occupied the entire city. The incident is reported to have created some feeling between the American and Japanese forces. The dispatch adds that General Graves has submitted a formal protest to the interallied railway board against Japanese interference with American troop trains on the American sector of the Siberian railway that caused delay.

Lieut. B. W. Maynard on Recruiting Flight.

Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, Air Service, U.S.A., who won the transcontinental air race held under the auspices of the Army in October, 1919, started from Mitchell Field, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., on Feb. 11, on a flight to Southern states undertaken in the interests of the Army recruiting campaign now in progress. The trip, which is being made in a DeH-4 machine, will occupy about two months. Sergeant Kline, U.S.A., who accompanied Lieutenant Maynard on the trip across the continent and return, is with him on the present flight, together with Sergeant Craft, U.S.A., as mechanic. The first stop was made at Washington. From there the course includes the cities and towns of Norfolk, Va.; Fayetteville, N.C.; Columbia, S.C.; Savannah, Birmingham, Jackson, Miss.; New Orleans, Little Rock, Nashville, Louisville, Jacksonville, Knoxville, Greenville, Tenn., and then to Mineola.

Flood Salvage Work of Q.M.C. Commended.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, commanding American Forces in Germany, with headquarters at Coblenz, under date Jan. 19, 1920, in a memorandum to the chief quartermaster of his forces, states: "It has given me great pleasure to note the good work done by you, the officers and men of the Quartermaster Corps, in saving supplies from the recent flood. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of subsistence stores at Bendorf, and forage at Andernach, have been saved by good judgment and days of untiring and unremitting labor. Without rest or sleep, in bitterly cold weather and in icy water, all have labored with whole-souled good will and with excellent results. The task which you have accomplished is most praiseworthy and very much appreciated." The salvage work, it is reported, was not permitted to interfere in any way with the regular supply service.

Service Warning of Bogus Soldier.

Lieut. Col. F. P. Holcomb, zone supply officer at Omaha, Neb., has requested the Quartermaster Corps to issue a warning to the Service of a bogus soldier, who calls himself Clarence C. Seward, as this person "is a detriment to society, as well as to the Army." He presented to Colonel Holcomb a set of final statements which called for a payment of \$484. The zone supply officer states: "I have never witnessed a cleaner or neater set of final statements during my whole experience in the Army—every detail was complete and must have been made out by some one who is well acquainted with the Army paper work." His description reads: Age, twenty-six; grey eyes; dark brown hair; fair complexion; height, six feet. All papers presented signed "Patrick W. Rogers, Capt., Inf., Casual Detachment." The bogus soldier is dressed in the U.S. Army uniform, wears an overseas cap and the "A" shoulder insignia representing the 1st Field Army; also wears leather leggings.

Co. A, 1st Philippine Engineers.

The Christmas (1919) dinner of Co. A, 1st Philippine Engineers, at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., was a very enjoyable event and a copy of the menu just received shows a large variety of choice eatables. The Scouts had their squad room beautifully decorated and a wonderful fifteen-piece orchestra furnished music all during the day. Dancing began early in the afternoon and continued till late in the evening. The officers of the company are: Capt. Sidney Erickson, 1st Lieut. Peter P. Salgado and 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Forbes.

Army Athletics in Southern Department.

Army polo enthusiasts in the Brownsville district, Southern Department, continue their activities. In a game not previously reported played at Camp San Fordyce on Jan. 24 between a team from that station and one from Fort Ringgold the latter lost by a score of 4-3½. On Feb. 4 Fort Ringgold redeemed itself in a game played at the fort with a team from Camp McAllen. The score was a close one, standing 1-4½. McAllen was slightly handicapped by a shortage of one player, the vacancy being filled by a player from Fort Ringgold. At Brownsville on Feb. 8 a Camp San Benito team simply "rode away" from one from Fort Brown by a score of 4½-¾. Col. P. W. Corbuser and Major C. C. Smith were chiefly responsible for the success of their team, Major Smith making all of the five goals. A team from Fort Brown lost to a team from Camp Mercedes at Brownsville on Feb. 4 by a score of 5½-2½. On Feb. 8 the Fort Ringgold team lost their second game to Camp San Fordyce by a score of 2½-½. The scores in two football games played at Mercedes on Feb. 4 and Feb. 8 went to extremes. On the former date Camp San Benito lost to Camp Mercedes, the score being 40-7. In the second game the teams played each other to a standstill, the game ending in a zero-zero score.

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WANTED: Information about the will of Major John H. Wills, 1st Engineers, class 1916, West Point. Went overseas 1917 as Capt. Co. C, 1st Engineers. Died July 29, 1918, from wounds received in action near Selosons. Address Mrs. Elsa Deane Craddock, Administratrix, 308 Madison St., Lynchburg, Va.

An Ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force, on inactive duty, would like a position as Instructor or Assistant Instructor in a Naval School or Academy or on a School Ship. An Ensign in Navigation and has served as Instructor in Navigation and also in charge of one of the Branch Hydrographic Offices. Have papers for any tonnage and any ocean as Third Officer in Merchant Marine. Have a good knowledge of organization, physical drill, etc. Married. Age 30. Highest references. Address William E. Gibbons, U.S.N.R.F., 504 East 43d Street North, Portland, Ore.

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A GAS ATTACK APOTHEOSIS.

"We were taught in the 28th Division at Camp Hancock that 'there are two kinds of men in gas attacks—the quick and the dead,'" writes a correspondent. "This seems to be much more apt than the form that 'there are two kinds of men in gas attacks—the trained and the dead,' noted in your issue of Jan. 3."

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CONFUSION IN TRAINING COST STATISTICS.

The figures presented by the proponents and opponents of universal military training in Congress as to the cost of such a plan are bewildering and show the absolute necessity of some agreement being reached on the financial aspects of the training of a citizen army, to the end that the people of the United States may weigh its merits from the economic as well as the military viewpoint. The War Department's general estimate is that it costs at the present time \$1,600 a year to maintain an enlisted man. In his speech in the House on Jan. 27 in which he attacked the adoption of the universal military training plan on the score of the nation's financial condition, Mr. Mondell said: "The present cost per man of the Military Establishment of the United States averages approximately \$2,000 per annum." On the following day Senator Wadsworth made a reply to Mr. Mondell's statement and declared: "It costs approximately \$1,800 per year to support a soldier of the Regular Army." Senator Chamberlain, in his plea for the adoption of universal training on Feb. 13, put this in another way. He said that "The attendance required of each young man during the period of membership in the citizen army will be an average of thirty days in each year. Now, as a Regular soldier is supported at the expense of the Government for twelve months of the year, and as a citizen soldier, under the terms of this bill, would be at the expense of the Government only one month each year, it will follow that twelve citizen soldiers can be maintained for the cost of one Regular soldier." That is, as we make this out, twelve citizen soldiers could be on duty for one month in the year at the same expense as one Regular for twelve months. In the report on the reorganization of the Army presented by Senator Wadsworth to accompany Senate bill 3792, the "cost per officer and man under military organization" (as proposed in this bill) for 1921 would be \$509. The minority report on the same bill states that the cost of training would be \$600 per man per year, although "figures from the Quartermaster General indicate that it would be \$645." In a statement made public on Feb. 8, the Military Training Camps Association quotes General March as estimating the cost of the professional Army per man at \$1,600, and although it does not state so it is to be assumed that this means the annual cost. The statement further declares that the universal training system will cost about \$250 a man, no time being specified in this estimate.

The same disparity exists between the various figures given as to the total cost of training men exclusive of the maintenance of camps and other overhead expenses. Mr. Mondell declares that while 800,000 young men would come under the military classification annually, only 600,000 of these actually would come up for training, and it would cost \$600,000,000 per annum to assemble, transport, equip and train such a number. Senator Wadsworth stated that "estimates for the War Department and the Army for the coming year (1921) are \$1,100,000,000, while the proposed bill would not require more than approximately \$500,000,000 annually." Mr. Chamberlain's illustration works out as costing \$128,000,000 for 80,000 Regulars for a year and \$133,000,000 per month for 1,000,000 citizen soldiers. The minority Senate report gives the total cost for training 1,000,000 young men four months in the year as \$600,000,000, "and it is doubtful if it could be done as cheaply as this," the report adds. Except in Senator Wadsworth's statement, it will be observed, none of these other estimates take into account the cost of the entire Military Establishment. Still another statement on this matter was made by Representative Olney in the House on Feb. 17, in the course of which he said: "Instead of costing the United States \$1,000,000,000 a year the cost of training in the calendar year 1921, as required by Sec. 51 of Senate bill 3688 (now 3792) would be a little less than \$100,000,000."

At the request of members of Congress two statements as to the cost of universal military training have been prepared in the War Department. The first of these was printed in the report from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, presented by Senator Wadsworth on Jan. 28. The War Department estimate of the cost of "the proposed Army of the United States" for 1921 is \$645,379,397.32. This is for a "total commissioned and enlisted strength under military organization" of 1,148,000, although through an obvious error the strength in the table as printed is given as 1,198,100. On an estimate of its own the Senate Committee on Military Affairs cuts this War Department estimate for 1921 down to \$600,806,217. Also by this estimate the "cost per officer and man under military organization" for 1921 would be \$509; which is less than a third of the cost per enlisted man per year in the Regular Army at the present time.

Mr. Olney presented the second of these training cost

tables (which was prepared by Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of Finance) in the course of his speech on Feb. 17. General Lord took 350,000 men as the basis for his estimate, and for the calendar year 1921 he figures out that they would cost a total of \$99,824,798 for training. General Lord's table of estimates are given with infinitely more detail than any other yet presented, showing the cost of transportation, per diem allowance of subsistence going and returning from place of training, cost of subsistence while undergoing training, cost of clothing, laundry, medical attendance, cost of upkeep of quarters, and for heat and light per year per man, equipment, pay at the rate of \$5 per month per man, and a provision for the increase of several of these items, "assuming that fifteen days will be necessary for enrollment, mobilization and demobilization, and that ten per cent. of the men will continue to train for two months under Sec. 51 of the bill."

Differences appear even in these two estimates coming from within the War Department. In Senator Wadsworth's report the number enrolled for training during the fiscal year 1921 is given as 400,000. In General Lord's estimate the number of men to be in training in the "calendar year 1921" is given as 350,000. Again in the table in Senator Wadsworth's report the War Department's estimates of the annual cost of the "proposed Army of the United States" increases each year up to and including 1924, as do General Lord's estimates, this being the one point of agreement between them, although the individual figures are necessarily different, since one concerns the whole Military Establishment while the second is devoted only to the training of the citizen soldiers. Another point of difference shown in these costs of universal training statements may be marked in the two different estimates made by Mr. Mondell and General Lord as to the length of time it would take to mobilize the youths for training and to demobilize them. Mr. Mondell made the extreme estimate that it would require "thirty days in which to call, assemble and transport the men to be trained to the training camps, and another thirty days as the least time in which they could be disbanded and transported to their homes." General Lord gives fifteen days as his estimate for this whole proceeding, and he may be depended upon to be more familiar with such a military process than Mr. Mondell. It is also to be noted that in all these estimates and tables a Regular officer appears to be the only one to include in his estimate provision for those men in the citizen army who elect to take an additional two months' course of training as provided in Sec. 51 of the Senate Reorganization bill.

It is evident from this extraordinary confusion of statistics that there is a need for one table giving a detailed estimate of the cost of the Military Establishment, including the Regular Army, the National Guard and the citizen army, with each branch treated separately and with an authorized strength given for each. It is apparent that no agreement as to cost can be reached when the Senate discusses a strength of 750,000 men for the united citizen army on one hand and the House is talking about strengths varying from 1,000,000 to 350,000. And Senator Chamberlain does not add clarity to the situation when he takes 80,000 Regular soldiers as a basis for comparison when the bill he is discussing provides an enlisted strength of the Regular Army of 280,000 men. The friends of universal military training ought to confer on this matter and put the financial aspect of the plan on a basis that can easily be understood by the people of the country. For without their help it will not become a *fait accompli*.

ELIMINATING EXPENSE OF REGULAR ARMY.

That all present plans for the creation of a citizen army through the adoption of universal military training are predicated on a reduction of the Regular Army is a condition we have called attention to repeatedly. The latest statement of this kind comes from Senator Chamberlain, who made a formal speech on universal military training in the Senate on Feb. 13. At one point in his argument the speaker was asked a question by Senator King on the point of the cost of the plan. Senator Chamberlain replied: "As I said in the opening, I intend to discuss this subject in detail from the standpoint of expense a little later on. I am not prepared to do it at this moment, but I will say that while the expense might be quite large in the inception of the organization of such a scheme, yet by gradual process it will reduce the expense to the Government of the United States, because practically there will be no use of maintaining a large standing army in time of peace. Why maintain a standing army when upon a moment's call the citizenship of the country can be rallied around the colors, so that you will eventually eliminate, entirely the expense of a Regular Army?" It will be observed that eliminating entirely the expense of a Regular Army will of course only be accomplished by first eliminating the Regular Army. This idea, which invariably appears in any present-day discussion of universal military training, we object to on the grounds that such training can neither be planned nor carried out without the aid of Regular Army officers and men; that the Regular Army is the only dependable military force the country has; that the professional soldier is an absolute necessity in any military establishment. If we are to take advantage of the lessons of the war it will be well for us not to overlook Great Britain's experience in reducing her Regular forces before the war, with what cost the men who fought the retreat from Mons to the Marne knew,

But why go abroad for lessons of this kind? We have reduced the Regular Army after every war since 1784 and have had to build it up again for the next one from a shattered foundation. After 135 years of this kind of blundering we should have learned enough not to do it again.

UPS AND DOWNS OF SERVICE LEGISLATION.

Prospects of the Pay Bill.

Representative Kelley, chairman of the sub-committee on personnel of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 17 asked that the Service pay bill (H.R. 11927) be taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and this was done under the rule. Mr. Kelley said in discussing this situation: "I have conferred to-day with my colleagues and also with members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and I find that they are not opposed to the bill. We have been discussing the various phases at issue in order to get these differences ironed out. I am confident that the House will name its conferees by Feb. 20. But I may say there is reason for optimism and that by the end of the current week the bill will be in conference."

While Mr. Kelley would not disclose his attitude, it was learned that, failing of agreement in conference on his original bill with provision for commissioned personnel added, Mr. Kelley is disposed to favor the Wadsworth bill, which was incorporated in his own measure after the provisions of the original Kelley bill granting increases to enlisted personnel of the Navy only were stricken out. There is reason for optimism in Mr. Kelley's statement that he finds the members of his committee not opposed to the bill, and this may be accepted as a forecast that the conferees on the part of the House will be members of the Naval and Military Committees who are well informed on the subject and equipped to bring about agreement over disputed details. Chairman Page, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has expressed his belief in an agreement in conference on a bill which will prove satisfactory from every point of view, and since he will head the conferees on the part of the Senate the Services may feel encouraged that the measure finally reported will carry approximately the relief provided for in the Wadsworth bill. With Senator Page in conference will be Senators Poinexter and J. W. Smith of his own committee, and Chairman Wadsworth and Senator Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The composition of this conference committee is an earnest that on behalf of the Senate the pay increase measure will receive consideration of friends of the Services and of legislators best informed on Service conditions as they are at present.

House Committee Opposes Officers' Pay Increase.

Chairman Page, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, was considerably exercised over a situation which had developed on Feb. 19, and he was frank in condemning the attitude of the steering committee of the House. He said: "I am deeply concerned over this matter. The Senate conferees on the pay bill are ready and want to meet with House conferees in order that this measure may be adjusted and reported to the Congress for immediate action. The steering committee, however, is opposing an increase of pay for the commissioned personnel of all Services, and favors increases only for the enlisted personnel of the Navy, as provided in the original Kelley bill. The steering committee has so voted. Our committee, and I may say the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, favor increases in pay for officers and men in all the Services. This is the only correct and just policy to follow. Such a bill should be passed and not a bill discriminating in favor of a certain portion of Navy personnel."

Mr. Kelley, when seen on Feb. 19, had not changed his plan of reporting out his bill and he adhered to his statement made earlier in the week that he would request the appointment of conferees on the part of the House. Senators and Representatives declared the attitude of the steering committee untenable and it was reported that Senator Lodge, majority leader in the Senate, had been consulted with a view to influencing the committee to change its attitude. Pressure will be brought, it was stated, on those opposed to meeting out justice to the personnel of the Services, and it was predicted that Congress would enact a satisfactory pay bill.

House Army Bill Reported Next Week.

Chairman Kahn, of the House Committee on Military Affairs stated on Feb. 18 that he expected to report out the Army Reorganization bill early next week. Questioned concerning the status of universal military training Mr. Kahn replied: "The committee proposes to take up that question on Feb. 20 and the committee will probably on that date make some decision. The sub-committee, which is now re-writing the draft of the Army Reorganization bill, will submit the bill to the full committee on Feb. 20. Of course there is the possibility of more changes being made in the bill. However, the committee expects to report out the measure early next week." Mr. Kahn denied the report that a commission comprising members of Congress and Army officers would be empowered by the bill to study the universal military training problem and report to the next session of Congress. A high ranking officer of the General Staff also made practically the same statement.

House Committee to Vote on Training Plan.

The program for the executive session on Feb. 20 of the House Committee on Military Affairs contemplated

the immediate submission of the universal military training question to a vote. Members who have been advocating universal training will offer a compromise, if necessary, that the training period be made operative either beginning in the year 1921 or 1922, with the understanding that the measure be included in the present draft of the Army Reorganization bill. On Feb. 19 the members of the committee stood ten in favor, nine opposed and one neutral, as to universal training. The neutral is Representative Fuller, of Massachusetts.

RESIGNATIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Resignations of Regular Army officers have settled down to a steady rate of about one per cent. a week. Up to Feb. 12 twenty-two per cent. of the officers in the Service on Nov. 11, 1918, had resigned, or a total of 2,286, of which 618 were permanent and 1,668 provisional. In the week ended Feb. 12 eighteen of the twenty-two officers who resigned were permanent, three in the grade of captain, thirteen first lieutenants, two second lieutenants and four provisional first lieutenants. If this percentage of resignations is maintained, and it is predicted in Army circles that if legislation granting increased pay is much longer held in abeyance by Congress the rate may increase, it is easy to demonstrate by figures that no Regular officers would remain in the Army by August, 1921. To date thirty-eight per cent. of the resignations are accredited to the Infantry. The Coast Artillery has lost eighteen per cent., the Field Artillery thirteen, and the Staff Corps and departments sixteen. It has been stated on authority of officers in Washington, who because of their duties come into close contact with the commissioned personnel of the Army, that only an enduring hope of relief through legislation is holding more than 1,000 Regular officers in the Service which they love and from which they feel they must part if their distress is not soon relieved. Legislation proposed would grant less than one-third of the relief admittedly required to equalize pay with the increased cost of living as figured by the experts, and yet even this is delayed.

From a Navy authority we have an estimate that more than 1,000 resignations will be handed to Secretary Daniels if the pay increase bill fails, and that the Secretary will be compelled by circumstances and a disheartened and dissatisfied condition among the commissioned personnel to relax his rule against accepting resignations from officers of less than eight years' service in the Navy.

These statements are no exaggeration and they have been impressed upon the minds of the members of the Military and Naval committees of Congress, as yet without effect. When the combatant arms of the Regular Service lost 1,927 officers in little more than a year through resignations the precarious situation with reference to the nation's preparedness demands serious and immediate attention with a view to abating it. They are our best trained, most efficient officers, whose equipment and ability needs no other commendation than that they can go into civilian pursuits and command remuneration for their services greatly in excess of what the country pays them in the Army. And most regrettable of all is the fact that all but about five per cent. of these officers are forever lost to the Army, since only that small percentage denotes the acceptances of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. It would appear wholly probable that no nation on the side of the Allied Powers in the World War has so neglected its officers who fought the great fight to a victorious conclusion, and that only in the armies of the vanquished could there be found an analogous situation. Surely the people of the United States would, if they realized the condition, urge their representatives in Congress to make haste in granting legislative relief to the Services.

ANALYSIS OF ARMY'S RECRUITING PROBLEM.

Why the Army needs a total of 190,758 recruits to be secured in 1920 is shown in a memorandum furnished by The Adjutant General to the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs under date of Feb. 4, containing an analysis of the strength of the Army based on the present strength which, on that date, was 222,600 men. In a preliminary table it is shown that the authorized strength until June 30, 1920, is 280,000 while the authorized strength if additional services are continued after June 30, 1920, is fixed at 255,134, giving a present shortage on the basis of the authorized strength of June 30 of 33,534. In the table devoted to an estimated analysis of the present strength of 222,600 it is shown that the emergency men held in service by their own request or on account of sickness number 13,647. The number eligible for furlough to the Reserve is 16,374. The number eligible for furlough between Dec. 31, 1919, and Nov. 1, 1920, is 19,431. The one-year men enlisted since March 1, 1919, number 89,000 and the three-year men enlisted since the same date 81,490. The number of men recalled to active service is 1,434; and the casualties 1,215. Under the heading "Prospective losses in 1920" the emergency men number 13,647; the men eligible for furlough to the Reserve total 37,239; and one-year men to be discharged 89,000. The total prospective losses are 139,893, which, with the present shortage of 33,534 based on the authorized strength July 1, 1920, gives a total of 173,417. Adding to this ten per cent. for discharges, etc., 17,341, gives the total number of recruits to be secured this year 190,758.

GEN. MARCH ON ARMY HONORS AWARDS.

Testifies Before Committee.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., was heard by the House sub-committee investigating the Army honors awards on Feb. 17. Representative Royal C. Johnson presiding. Samuel T. Ansell, counsel for the committee, and Representative Bland conducted the hearing. General March appeared to enjoy the cross-examination by Mr. Ansell. General March said that the awarding of honors was due to an executive order in which the President and the Secretary of War concurred, and that he did not consider it a part of his office. The General informed the committee that where the Judge Advocate's office hands down an opinion on Army matters the decision of the Secretary of War, even if diametrically opposed, is final. He was questioned by Mr. Ansell concerning his appointment to the office of Acting Chief of Staff and also asked "why were there several acting chiefs of staff." The General replied that when Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, then Chief of Staff, went to Europe on his first visit it was only natural for the next high ranking officer in the General Staff at Washington to carry out the duties of the office.

Mr. Ansell asked what conspicuous service Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott had performed in the office of Chief of Staff. General March stated he had been informed on his return from France by Secretary Baker of the insistence of General Scott in standing out for the adoption of the Selective Service Act in the beginning when both Army officers and Congress were in great doubt as to its feasibility. "I was told that General Scott was the only officer who was confident that the people would accept the law as the most democratic. Other staff officers were doubtful about this point," said the General, who called the committee's attention to the fact that the step was an entirely new one nationally for this country and that America is reluctant to make sweeping changes. "The business of the Chief of Staff is to give his best views and ideas to the Secretary of War and to help carry out the best policy," said General March. The present law of providing that the office of Chief of Staff will be for four years is most consistent with obtaining efficiency in that office, he said.

Mr. Ansell asked how many officers of the General Staff went to Europe and up to the front line trenches for observation. General March stated that Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Quartermaster Corps, and twenty-five officers were the first to go to France on a tour of inspection early in the war. "They went everywhere in the war zone and were known as the Baker Commission," said the General. "Later other officers, many of them major generals of divisions in training here, went overseas to get an insight into the military operations." In connection with his appointment to his present office General March stated that he would try to tell the procedure as accurately as possible for the records since he was depending upon his memory, not having been requested to bring any papers or documents to the hearing. He said that in December, 1917, in France, Gen. John J. Pershing wired him to come to Chaumont. There he was informed by the General that Secretary Baker was contemplating making him (March) Acting Chief of Staff. Thereupon General Pershing requested General March to make an inspection of General Headquarters and to file a report with the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F. Having accomplished this, General March said, he was requested by General Pershing to make a similar inspection of the S.O.S., and this was accordingly done. "Having filed my inspection report I went back to my duty and forgot all about this," said General March. When his appointment to the office came through he made an inspection from the front lines and trenches, clear back to Brest; and from there went to England, where he went over the British preparations and plans. "I arrived here in March, 1918," added the General.

Fiction About Browning Guns.

Mr. Bland questioned the purpose of the General's meeting with newspaper correspondents in Washington during the war. "These meetings were for the purpose of disseminating reports of what we were doing, inasmuch as the censorship rules were very strict. No, it was not for the purpose of advertising myself," said General March, with a laugh. Mr. Bland next asked if the General was familiar with the "fiction story of a colonel on the staff who said that the A.E.F. commander-in-chief had withheld the use of the Browning machine guns in France until September, 1918?" General March leaned back in his chair and laughed so heartily that Mr. Ansell and Mr. Bland joined him. Mr. Bland continued by stating that this book was written to show that there were not sufficient Browning guns in France early in the war, and for fear that one or two might be captured by the enemy General Pershing had withheld their use until an enormous supply was on hand. Mr. Johnson interposed with the statement: "My division, the 79th, was equipped with Browning machine guns when we went over in June." General March said that the War Department is writing an accurate history of the supply of munitions during the war, under the direction of Assistant Secretary of War Crowell and that the first volume, "America's Munitions," had been issued.

Mr. Bland and Mr. Ansell time and again questioned the General on matters in which Secretary of War Baker was involved. On each occasion General March reminded them politely that Mr. Baker would be available to answer all questions that the committee deemed necessary. The Judge Advocate of the A.E.F. was connected with the General Staff in France, said General March, to a question propounded by Mr. Bland. "A request was sent to General Pershing to name an A.E.F. medal board," he continued, "and my remembrance is that General Pershing cabled his policy on awards in the spring, 1919. We followed the same procedure." Here General March added: "General Pershing acting independently, interpreted the statute on medals the same as we did over here." General March endeavored to impress upon the committee that the War Department had followed out the statute law as written by Congress and that each case was decided upon its merits. Regarding the various meetings of the board the General stated that whenever new facts or new cases were brought to the board's attention it met and acted upon them in conformity to law. "Secretary Baker said the dollar-a-year man was serving with the Army," said Mr. Ansell. "That was within his prerogative," replied the General. Replying to Mr. Bland the General said that the Judge Advocate General's interpretation of a law or part of it is only a recommendation when it

concerns the Secretary of War, who is not obliged to follow the interpretation.

General March Still Favors Selection.

To the statement by Mr. Ansell that the General Staff had not functioned and was not functioning properly, General March replied: "The theory of the General Staff organization is the correct one." He added that he had not changed his attitude in favor of promotion by selection, because he considered it the only system that makes for efficiency.

Mr. Bland questioned the General on the desirability of having another medal to award to those who had been in the Service in the World War and had been cited for conduct or action. General March stated that Secretary Baker had written a letter in reply to Mr. Bland's request for information as to the Secretary's attitude on this. "Yes," responded Mr. Bland, "the Secretary thinks that a third medal is not necessary." General March called attention to the Victory Medal and stated that he did not agree with the committee, but he knew that the Victory Medal meant something to those who obtained it in the Service. Mr. Bland stated later that he regarded Secretary Baker's letter on the proposed third medal as confidential at this time and for this reason he did not want it published.

Repatriation of Czech-Slovak Troops.

In response to a request from Mr. Bland for information concerning the repatriation of 72,000 soldiers of Czech-Slovakia from Siberia, of which number 15,000 already have been returned to their homes, General March stated that following an agreement made with the Allied Powers the United States Government and Great Britain had agreed to return these soldiers to their country, America to return 36,000 and Great Britain 36,000. The full expenses would be borne by Czech-Slovakia at a cost of \$225 per man. "The State Department made a request of the War Department some time ago," continued the General, "to appoint one officer here to direct that work and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines has been assigned to the duty." General March said that the Shipping Board has allocated the transports America, President Grant, Edellyn, Madawaska and Mt. Vernon at General Hines's request and that Czech-Slovakia had obtained on its initiative the ship Heforn. As the troops will be returned from Vladivostok through the Suez Canal and to Trieste, General March said that it will be necessary to make changes on the transports, such as rearrangement of the refrigerators. However, all cost involved, including overhead expenses, will be borne by that country, which has agreed to pay the United States \$12,000,000 for the work. Mr. Bland asked why Secretary Baker and the War Department had entered into this agreement and General March replied that the arrangement was made with the Allied Powers and by the request of the State Department; that the War Department was only carrying out a request made to it by the State Department.

Our Troops in Siberia.

General March stated that Major Gen. William S. Graves, commanding the United States forces in Siberia, cabled this week that he planned to return from Siberia on April 1. "The troops are reporting in at the American headquarters in Siberia," said General March, "and General Graves will be the last to leave. He will keep a battalion and leave with it by April 1." As to the question of medals for the Siberian forces General March stated that General Graves had the same authority on this matter as that given General Pershing in France. General March corrected the statement which reported him as saying that Gen. Tasker H. Bliss had advised President Wilson against sending U.S. troops into Siberia. The General said: "That is something I did not say. Mr. Bland made that statement." Mr. Bland then stated that this was so and he thereupon placed in the records a statement that "General Bliss had advised the President not to send troops to Russia and that the President had followed the advice, but following the Czech-Slovak situation President Wilson decided it was best to send the troops there."

Demotion of Officers.

Mr. Ansell went into the demotion policy of the War Department, but in all his answers General March adhered to the statements made by Secretary Baker in reference to demotions. General March said that at the date of the armistice there were 190,000 officers and 4,000,000 enlisted men, and that it was decided to follow a general rule to demote officers when they became surplus, civilian officers returning to civilian life and Regular Army officers to their permanent grade; that the War Department statements in relation to this policy said that it was necessary to return officers to their former grades because there was no command for the rank held by them. Regarding sending officers to the General Staff College, General March said that this policy had been thoroughly discussed and that a number of overseas officers and officers here were ordered to attend the college, and that General Pershing had been cabled to appoint fifty officers to this course. He said the War Department found no opportunity to allow these officers to hold their temporary grades inasmuch as a student officer is not a general officer. General March said that 35,000 emergency officers had signed applications to remain in the Regular Army.

The General explained to Mr. Ansell the policy of his office in handling the demotions; how he would send out orders to commanders to return officers to their grades when surplus. Mr. Ansell intimated that the subordinate officers might not have adhered to instructions, and General March replied: "If there was any case handled improperly I would like to know it. I would go right out after that fellow." Mr. Ansell questioned the grades held by Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding the Eastern Department, and Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the Western Department. General March said that the act of Congress, Sept. 17, 1919, entitled them to hold their grades, in the provision for 18,000 officers, and that an opinion from the J.A.G.'s Office was to the effect that it was legal. General March here called attention to the Army reorganization bills. He said that these bills in their present form were drawn for the purpose of providing for army corps and a field army, and that in the east Lieutenant General Bullard would have under him five divisions and Lieutenant General Liggett would have the same number of divisions under him in the West.

General March said that he wanted to impress upon Mr. Ansell the statement that "everything was perfectly open" in the matter of grades. Again he called Mr. Ansell's attention to the many changes effected in the Army since Mr. Ansell's separation from the Service. General March stated that the departments now carry on much of the work that in former times had been directed to the War Department and that the duties these lieutenant generals perform is appropriate to

their rank. General March said that it seems the American people are under the impression that these officers hold their rank as a reward for their services overseas, but he was not inclined to endorse that opinion. The War Department was justified in keeping these officers in their present rank. Again General March said that the law permitted Secretary Baker to retain general officers to the number of one hundred and one only.

The whole policy of the War Department, including the office of Chief of Staff, was to insure everyone fair consideration, said General March, and all officers, before demotion, were given one month's notice, even when these officers had no command. Because the American people had demanded the discharge of the soldiers, said the General, orders were issued to discharge returning troops inside of forty-eight hours. In cases of division parades it was necessary to hold men for a longer period. Further the General stated that the A.E.F. headquarters was not officially closed, but still functioning. Mr. Ansell asked: "Do you see any reason for the Pershing staff to hold their emergency rank, including Brig. Gen. André W. Brewster?" General March replied that General Brewster was appointed a brigadier general and confirmed by the Senate. The General did not desire to answer further.

The demotion of Brig. Gen. P. P. Bishop, chief of the Personnel Branch, General Staff, on Oct. 31, 1919, to his permanent rank of major and his promotion on the following day to the rank of colonel was brought up by Mr. Ansell. General March replied that Secretary Baker at that time felt that the War Department could adjust the promotions in the Regular Army by promoting officers from their permanent rank to a higher permanent rank. However, added the General, Mr. Baker found that this would be a difficult task and so the rule was changed. "This was the only case in the entire Army," said the General, and added that it would have caused the then Colonel Bishop some embarrassment to have reverted back to his permanent rank of major. General March declared that Colonel Bishop was performing duty appropriate to his grade. (This case was referred to on page 305 in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's issue of Nov. 8, 1919.)

Mr. Ansell asked why was not a single chevron issued for service in the war. General March stated that this had been discussed and finally when there was a big demand for another chevron the silver chevron was adopted for service in this country.

Mr. Bland said that it seemed as if Secretary Baker had not given the correct estimate of Czech-Slovak soldiers in Siberia when, he said, Mr. Baker placed the number at 8,000.

Mr. Ansell again referred to the medal situation, but General March said that his office had no connection with the duties of the boards, and the hearing ended.

HEARINGS ON AWARDS OF NAVY HONORS.

Date of Honors Inquiry Report Uncertain.

Chairman Hale, of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which conducted the investigation of Navy honors awards, stated on Feb. 17 that the committee is preparing its report of the investigation. "I cannot say at what date our report will be ready," said Senator Hale, "as the committee will hold a meeting to decide our action. I believe that it will take at least two weeks." Senator Hale further stated that no date had been set by the committee to begin investigating the conduct of the Navy Department during the war on charges brought by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N. Senator Hale thought it likely that by March 1 the sub-committee would begin the investigation.

Admiral Fullam Urges Campaign Medal.

Chairman Hale made public on Feb. 12 the fact that he had placed in the records of the Navy honors awards hearings a letter from Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Dec. 30, 1919. Admiral Fullam commanded the Pacific Reserve Fleet during the war. Referring to award of medals he wrote:

"It was assumed by the Commander 2d Division, Pacific Fleet, who was Senior Officer of the Navy in the Pacific during the war, exercising command of all U.S. Naval Forces and Naval Districts in the Pacific directly under the Navy Department, that medals and decorations would be bestowed only upon officers and men who had served in the war zone beyond the continental limits of the U.S., and that officers and men serving afloat in other seas, and particularly those serving exclusively on shore and in positions having little to do with the operations of sea forces, would doubtless receive the campaign ribbon and medal as in the Spanish War. For these reasons the Division Commander made no official recommendations as to medals for his subordinates.

"Upon scanning the list of awards the former Division Commander notes that medals have been bestowed upon civilians and upon certain officers who served exclusively on shore in Washington and elsewhere in the United States. The justice of these awards is not questioned. It is simply the question of comparison—shore duty in Washington and elsewhere as compared with sea duty in the Pacific during the war.

"In connection with the work attention is invited to the efficiency and fitness reports of the following officers, for which they have received no credit: Capt. George B. Bradshaw, F. R. Sargent, O. P. Huff, A. P. Hoff (retired); Comdr. H. N. Jensen and C. E. RJordan; Lieut. I. M. Graham (deceased); Comdr. J. R. Driggs, Lieutenant Commander Von Hogendorf and Comdr. H. G. Bowen.

"It would appear from published reports that the only medals awarded to officers who served on the Pacific coast were presented to the commanders of the Bremerton and the Mare Island Navy Yards and to the Senior Naval Constructor at Mare Island.

"In conclusion it is believed by the writer that the Navy Department may wish to know that there appears to be an almost universal feeling among Naval officers that great injustice has been done, unintentionally of course, in many cases in making these awards, and the opinion prevails very generally that the best solution of the question would be found in strictly limiting D.S.M. and special decorations to men and officers who served in the war zone beyond the continental limits of U.S.A., and that a service or campaign ribbon and medal be given to all who served elsewhere as has been the custom previously in the Navy.

Admiral Fullam forwarded complimentary reports on his seal shown in his duties during the war from Admiral W. S. Benson, Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow, Admiral W. B. Caperton, and also a letter from Rear Admiral N. P. Niblack notifying Admiral Fullam of the award of a decoration of the Second Order of the Rising Sun conferred on him by the Japanese government.

NAVAL COMMITTEE AT HAMPTON ROADS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs left Washington, D.C., on board the U.S.S. Mayflower on Feb. 17 for the Hampton Roads naval training station and base, where the committee proposed to conduct an investigation into improvements made there during the war. Committee members stated that they would confer with

the city officials of Norfolk and Portsmouth relative to the supply of water for the station and also look into the expenditure of \$7,000,000 at Hampton Roads before and during the war. Members intimated that the activities at the station must be curtailed in order to economize.

PROPOSED CHANGES AT WEST POINT.

General MacArthur Before House Committee.

In the discussion which marked the consideration of the items in the appropriations for the U.S. Military Academy before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 3, 4 and 5, when Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Superintendent, was accompanied by Brig. Gen. S. E. Tillman, former Superintendent; Col. E. J. Timberlake, constructing quartermaster, and Major A. MacKay, finance service, General MacArthur brought out many matters in relation to proposed changes at the Military Academy. In explanation of the item, "Pay of cadets, \$936,000, an increase of \$156,000, General MacArthur said: "That rate of pay and subsistence of an individual cadet is the same as for the present fiscal year, the increase in the total being necessary because of the increases in the corps of cadets for the next fiscal year." He declared the pay of cadets entirely inadequate and stated the average debt of cadets at West Point is \$150, adding: There was an investigation conducted by the War Department with reference to the value of the ration, and I recommended to the War Department that the ration be increased to \$1.10 a day instead of sixty-eight cents a day. . . . The board's recommendation was that the ration should be increased \$1.08. If it was so increased I believe there would be a fair prospect of the cadets being able to get through without being in debt. I might say that the ration itself is the minimum that is consistent with keeping the boys who undergo the training they do in proper physical condition." In the report of the War Department board, which was placed in the record, the table which follows appears showing the condition relative to debt to which General MacArthur testified:

Statement by Class of Status of Accounts of Present Cadets from Date of Entrance to the U.S. Military Academy.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
Number of cadets out of debt Dec. 31, 1919	16	2	27
Indebtedness of cadets Dec. 31, 1919 (\$138,999.88) of between—			
\$1 and \$50	28	10	22
\$51 and \$75	29	3	2
\$76 and \$100	28	6	31
\$101 and \$125	35	14	47
\$126 and \$150	32	16	65
\$151 and \$175	39	15	71
\$176 and \$200	39	15	60
\$201 and \$225	16	12	52
\$226 and \$250	15	15	19
\$251	12	28	38

Approximate amount of indebtedness due to insufficient ration allowance, \$122,951.66.

Statistics from June, 1918, to December, 1919.

Cost of mess above allowance	\$122,951.66
Civilian labor	92,207.00

Cost of food above allowance \$30,744.86 |

Average cost of food above allowance per month 1,618.16 |

Proposal to Increase Corps.

Opposing any plan to raise the standard of entrance examinations because it would exclude a great many high school boys and because only university men might be eligible, General MacArthur said: "A man whose parents will put him through college will rarely go to West Point. A great many of the men we get who are university men are men who are having a very hard time, very hard sledding financially, in putting themselves through universities. West Point is the poor boys' school."

Answering a question as to the importance of quality and quantity turned out at West Point, General MacArthur said: "I believe that we must have both. I believe sincerely that the turning point at West Point has come on the question of quantity. I believe we have got to cease regarding ourselves as hand-made articles and will have to regard ourselves as machine-made articles. I would rather see the corps of West Point increased to 3,000 men than anything I know of." Then this colloquy followed:

Mr. Harrison: "What would you do with them?"

General MacArthur: "If you would make the authorization I would take the men without asking you for a cent. I would put a division of the troops that were in France in about half the space they have at West Point. I could get them in."

Mr. Harrison: "I mean after you get them, what would you want with so many officers?"

General MacArthur: "We could not supply the demand of the Regular Army from a corps of 3,000 men. The Regular Army consists of about 18,000 officers. Of these, 15,000 are legitimately trained at West Point, or kindred institutions; 3,000 are medical officers, who do not have West Point as a feeder. The average life of an officer, from one reason or another, in service, differs from twenty to thirty-five years, and 15,000 officers—the replacement required per year will vary from 600 to 1,000 officers per year. If you have a cadet corps of the present authorization, we will graduate—on the three-year basis, which increases the output twenty-five per cent.—we will graduate less than 300 cadets. The present first class, if it graduates every man in it, will graduate 275. The present second class, if it graduates every man in it, 126; the present third class, 359. If we average 300 graduates per year we would be doing better than I think we will, which would be less than fifty per cent. in favorable years, and in some years only twenty-five per cent. of the officers of the Regular Establishment. That is insufficient leave for the purpose for which West Point was founded. I believe that at least ninety per cent. of the Regular officers in the Army in times of peace should come through West Point. If West Point means anything that is incontrovertible."

"The only way you can do it is by expanding the corps. You cannot do it by adding a hundred cadets now and a hundred again. Our best friend, the Naval Academy, has built with great vision that way. When I was a cadet the Naval Academy was only two-thirds the size of West Point. To-day the Naval Academy—which feeds the naval personnel of less than fifty per cent. of the Army personnel, has a brigade of midshipmen, or 3,134 souls. West Point has an authorization of 1,334. I believe that the new West Point that is being built in the spirit of the old West Point should at once expand."

"Now, we are enabled to do that by taking the summer training of the cadets away from the institution. By doing that we can expand indefinitely. In the summer training we give the cadets all of the massed instruction that they require. We have them function with a division of the American Army with all the advantages. In that two months we give them all the massed training that they need, so that when they come back to West Point—West Point is in itself very largely a place to house and feed them and give them an opportunity to have their scholastic work. We can expand the institution indefinitely. We have up at West Point the cadet camp. The cadet camp for many reasons, which I need not go into, will not be held at West Point any more, but we have up there a plant that consists of the lighting facilities and the heating

facilities and the road work to house, under emergency conditions from 1,000 to 1,500 men."

"If you would write the authorization in this bill that every Congressman, every Representative and every Senator, should have twice the cadetships that he is authorized now, I should go to the War Department and I should ask them to give me the salvage material from some of the big cantonnements, Mills, or Merritt, or somewhere else. I would ask them to give me the labor companies to put that up, and I would erect buildings there that would house these men for ten or fifteen years. I would not ask for a cent. I think the Department could do it. If they could not, I would care for them with the present facilities. There are a great many things that would need no extension at all—the chapel, the gymnasium, the mess hall, and so on. It would begin to make West Point really a great military university."

Small Appropriations for Building.

"As I say, the Navy has built with vision; the Navy has expanded, and the naval school has spent considerably over more than twice that which we have spent on West Point in the 120 years West Point has been there. The Navy has put in its construction since 1889 in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000; West Point has put in its construction since 1889 a little over \$10,000,000. West Point before that probably in its entire history had not put in over \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. These are big sums of money, but when you consider that Mr. Rockefeller has given in his lifetime \$50,000,000 to the University of Illinois; when you consider that Mr. Frick the other day left \$5,000,000 to Harvard and \$15,000,000 to Princeton, it shows you how relatively the sums expended on West Point are not great. They are not great measured by university standards."

Mr. Morin: "General, in all this expansion that you would advise, you would not do it, however, at the expense of sacrificing the education that the young men should have?"

General MacArthur: "Mr. Morin, if I did not believe sincerely that I could turn out a West Point man that is just as good with a corps of 3,000 men as with a corps of 1,000, I would not ask for it. I do not see why we could not turn out as good a man."

Mr. Morin: "That would not be a recommendation for reducing the course?"

General MacArthur: "It would have no bearing on the time."

Mr. Morin placed in the record a telegram he had received from Gen. John J. Pershing, dated Houston, Texas, Feb. 5, which read:

"Reference your telegram, I favor four years' course at Military Academy. Reasons in brief follow: The course covered and standard required on graduation cannot be lowered without grave injury to the Service. Result of shortening course would inevitably be the gradual raising of entrance requirements until only boys having had one year of college could enter. This would tend to limit cadets to those financially able to attend college. This in turn would adversely affect democratic character of Corps of Cadets which has always been one of its greatest assets. Examination of records shows that heretofore cadets have come from all walks of life, and I believe that it is essential that this be continued. My third reason for favoring the four-year course is that it is my belief that four years is none too great a time for the character forming which has always been the greatest advantage of West Point."

DEMobilIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

Troops Demobilized.—From the signing of the armistice to Feb. 13, 1920, 3,465,210 troops were reported discharged. Of these, 181,893 were officers, and 3,283,317 were enlisted men, the latter including 24,320 furloughed to the Reserve.

Enlistments for Regular Army.—Enlistment papers received to Feb. 7 show a total of 175,099 enlistments, including 2,031 for the first week in February. Twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-seven of the enlistments to date have been obtained in organizations outside of the United States.

Strength of the Army 242,047.—The estimated strength of the Army Feb. 10 was 242,047, not including nurses and Army field clerks. Of the commissioned strength, 8,573 were Regular Army officers, 8,347, or forty-six per cent., emergency officers undergoing physical reconstruction in hospitals.

Regular Army Officers Resigned.—Between Nov. 11, 1918, and Feb. 12, 1920, 2,286 resignations of Regular Army officers were accepted. This number is twenty-two per cent. of the number of Regular Army officers in service at the signing of the armistice.

RETURN OF AMERICAN DEAD.

After a conference with the Secretary of War Congressman Porter, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said on Feb. 12 that for the present the question of the return of American soldier dead from France will be left in the hands of a joint American and French commission now being formed in accordance with an agreement made between the United States and France Aug. 19, 1918. Mr. Porter added that no action will be taken by his committee to bring about the return of the dead until the commission has considered the situation. Secretary Baker has received a message from the French government asking for the appointment of American members of the commission and informed the House committee that he would appoint Col. Harry F. Bethers, U.S.A., Chief of American Graves Registration in Europe, and Col. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., military attaché at Paris.

A table of graves registered in Europe by countries shows there are in France 51,001 in the Zone of the Armies and 17,506 in the Zone of the Interior; 2,519 in the British Isles; 1,207 in Germany; 1,015 in Belgium; 154 in Luxembourg; 111 in North Russia, Archangel; 76 in Italy; and two in Spain. The total number of deaths recorded by this Service, including 382 lost at sea, Dec. 1, 1919, is 80,322. All bodies of American soldiers buried in Germany and Luxembourg will be removed whether or not such action is requested. If so desired by the next of kin these bodies will be sent back to the United States; if not they will be reinterred in cemeteries in France. In pursuance of the Government's policy of returning to the United States the bodies of all soldiers requested by the next of kin, The Adjutant General's office sent out cards of inquiry to the next of kin requesting their desires as to the disposal of bodies of the deceased. There were 74,779 cards sent out and 63,708 answers received. Of these 43,909 requests were returned to have the bodies brought back here; 19,499 wished their retention in Europe; and 300 answers made requests for burials in countries other than the United States.

To a delegation of forty-six men and women representing ten cities and towns, all relatives of deceased soldiers, who called upon Secretary Baker on Jan. 13 with reference to the policy of the War Department on returning from France the bodies of deceased soldiers, the Secretary made this statement:

"At the outset the War Department promised that it would return, as soon as practicable, the bodies of all soldiers who died in France and whose next of kin desired the return. The War Department has never departed from this promise, nor abated any effort to carry

it out. So far all obstacles have been overcome in the matter of the return of all bodies from England, Italy, North Russia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Siberia, Germany and outside the war zone in France; and every step which can be taken has been taken to return these bodies at once. The French government temporarily withheld its consent to the exhumation of bodies in the war zone where the largest number of Allied dead are buried. The State Department is seeking actively to have this consent given, and as soon as it is given the same steps will be taken with regard to the American dead buried there. No sort of preference will be permitted in the order of the return of our dead, but that system will be followed without exception which will return those who are to be brought back most speedily, without distinction between officers or men, or upon any other ground. The wishes of the next of kin will be the sole determining factor. Those who desire to leave the bodies of their dead on the ground where they fell, or in the great memorial cemeteries in France, will be permitted to do so. As between those who represent different views of the action proper to be taken in the matter of bringing home these deceased soldiers, the War Department has only the desire to have free discussion of the circumstances in order that all decisions may be made on the basis of full information and the wishes of those most interested respected."

DECRIES DEMOTION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Senator Harrison Speaks on Hardships of Demotion.

Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, made an address in the Senate on Feb. 14 on the subject of the demotion of officers of the Regular Army that has followed the ending of the World War, the hardships and injustice which he believed many officers have suffered because of it and the conditions prevailing in the Army as a result of the policy of the General Staff in this particular. The Senator's address was in support of a resolution he introduced on Feb. 5 directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate a statement giving specifically, among other things, the policy of the General Staff with respect to demotions of officers of the Regular Service. Secretary Baker on Feb. 19 made reply to the resolution, as noted on page 764.

In part, Senator Harrison said: "There is little reason to lay plans for increasing the size of the Army and increased expenditures of millions on the Army with such a state of demoralization as now exists among the officers of the Army. There is little reason to lay plans for a universal military training system that the people of the country may be further burdened by heavy taxes and the young men taken from their peaceful studies, trades and professions, compelling them to accept that training, if the officers are so demoralized that their spirit is blasted and their morale shattered. The officers of the Regular Army are a part of the fighting forces of the country, and the efficiency and spirit of those fighting forces depend in a large measure upon the contentment and spirit of the officers. The best that is within a man, in civil as well as military life, can not possibly exert itself with his peace of mind shattered and spirit broken."

He told of letters received from a number of Army officers' wives, who he thought no doubt voiced the opinions and feelings of every other woman in all branches of the Regular Service who, they wrote, "are confronted with the same serious and discouraging problems involved in trying to make pre-war pay meet the present high cost of living. It is we women, who come in contact with the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker who are appalled by the impossibility of making both ends meet." The Senator declared that "those of us who did not come in contact with Army life during the World War little appreciate the hardships visited upon the families of the men who fought the war."

Continuing, he asked: "In what business and in what place in this country can one single instance be pointed to, except in the United States Army or Navy, where men are compelled to exist to-day under conditions that prevailed in 1912? You can not have contentment in the Army; you can not free it from demoralization; you can not have the proper fighting spirit and draw from men the very best that is within them for themselves, their families, or their country when their Government adopts a policy of reducing them to the same rank with the same pay that they received from their Government in 1912, and at the same time permits a condition to exist in this country that will compel them to pay three times as much for the clothing that they wear, for the food that they eat, and for the necessities that they enjoy. And even though you increase the pay to them to meet the new conditions, when their Government adopts a policy that closes the door of equal, fair treatment, of equal, fair opportunity in promotions, then, sir, you countenance an evil that must be eliminated if morale and contentment are to continue."

He supported the Wadsworth bill, he said; it was a step in the right direction and he regretted that it did not go further, "but that measure, in itself, will not bring the desired result. It will not drive away the spirit of demoralization that now hovers over the Army. The plan of demotion adopted and enforced by the General Staff has caused such an unrest and such dissatisfaction within the ranks of the Regular Army that, in my opinion, it will take a decade to remove. I want to know the reasons for this unfair discrimination, this illogical method of demotion. I want to know the reasons that prompted the General Staff to inaugurate such a plan. I want to know who will assume the responsibility and who will have the courage and the sense of fairness to remedy the situation."

"Unfair Discrimination" in Demotion.

He added, "I can not believe that when the policy was adopted that it was ever dreamed by either the General Staff or the Secretary of War that it would work in so many cases such unfair discrimination and unjust results, and it is because of those conclusions that I very sincerely believe that the General Staff and the Secretary of War will hasten to undo this great wrong and adopt another policy that will be non-discriminatory, fair, and just to all alike."

Of the recent demobilization in the Army Senator Harrison said:

"Demobilization must of necessity bring demotion of officers, but not of necessity demoralization to officers. Why, then, do we find demoralization? The answer is the belief prevalent among the officers that favoritism and incompetency were displayed by the General Staff in carrying out this policy of demotion. It would seem to me, and I am sure it would appear the same to the average person, that the General Staff in its plan of demotion should have given some consideration in adopting its policy, first, that officers who had performed the most

brilliant service in the war should have been retained in the advanced grades in order of merit; second, or that officers should have retained their rank according to length of service, that is, by seniority. Neither of these propositions evidently was considered by the General Staff. They proposed, as stated by the Secretary of War in substance, that officers should be demoted when their emergency jobs should end, just as in the business world.

"You will recall, Senators, that as the Army was being returned from France and demobilized its officers immediately upon their return were reduced in rank, while the Washington clique retained their advanced rank. Why, sir, I am told that shave-tail colonels at Hoboken would greet the returned veterans, brigadier generals and colonels, and order them to take off their stars and eagles and adjourn to a reduced rank. I am told that it was understood in the Army that generals, colonels, and lieutenant colonels before landing at home from abroad were notified to carry in their knapsacks the insignias of captains, majors and lieutenant colonels. It was unfortunate that the Secretary of War apparently approved the policy of the General Staff when its policy of demotion had been subjected to adverse criticism from other sources, when he gave out an interview stating, in effect, that officers had been retained in advanced rank not on account of relative merit or seniority, but simply to complete their war jobs, at the end of which they would be demoted."

The Senator cited, by name, the cases of certain officers of the Regular Army who he considered have been unfairly demoted and are now ranked by officers who are not only their juniors in point of age, but who were subordinate in rank to them before the World War or later. Those he mentioned were Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kutz, who served as a brigadier general overseas; Major John N. Hodges, who was also a brigadier general in France and later in this country; Major Henry C. Jewett, who was a colonel in the A.E.F. and also chief of staff of a division, and gained the Distinguished Service Cross, Croix de Guerre and various decorations from foreign governments; Lieut. Col. John A. Brockman, who was chief signal officer of the 5th Division in France, won the D.S.C., Croix de Guerre with three palms and the Legion of Honor Cross and was promoted to colonel on his return to the U.S.; Lieut. Col. LaRoy S. Upton, who commanded at Chateau-Thierry and at Soissons, winning the D.S.M., D.S.C. and Croix de Guerre, and was promoted to brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Bertram H. Wells, who served as a brigadier general in France and chief of staff, 4th Army Corps, and was the principal assistant to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss at the Supreme War Council; Col. W. H. Johnson, who commanded the 91st Division as major general in France and Belgium, receiving the D.S.M., D.S.C., Cross of the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre and Crown of Belgium; Major Preston Brown, who served as chief of staff of the 2d Division at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons and St. Mihiel, was chief of staff, 4th Army Corps, and commanded the 3d Division in the Argonne and was assistant chief of staff of the A.E.F.; Col. W. C. Langfitt, who was Chief Engineer of the A.E.F. and a major general; and Col. Mason M. Patrick, who also was a major general and chief of the Air Service in France.

Concluding, Senator Harrison said: "A grateful nation should see that every man in the fighting forces of this country in the late war be treated fairly, and no blacker page has been written, no greater degree of injustice perpetrated, no more inequitable wrong inflicted upon any part of the fighting forces than has been meted out by the General Staff in its policy of demotion."

SECRETARY BAKER ON ARMY DEMOTIONS.

Replies to Senate Resolution.

Secretary of War Baker, in response to a resolution recently introduced by Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, directing him to furnish the Senate certain information relative to the demotion of officers of the Army, sent a reply to the Senate on Feb. 19. As it will require a long time to compile the information requested in paragraphs three and four of the resolution—calling for the names and grades of all officers, grades to which demoted, and duties performed in emergency grades; also, names of officers still holding advanced rank, duties they are performing and reasons why advanced rank is appropriate to such duty—the Secretary saw no reason for delaying an answer on the other points of the resolution.

On "the policy of the General Staff with respect to the demotion of officers of the Regular Army," the Secretary wrote: "This policy is to demote officers when they become surplus in their grades." Stating that demobilization after the armistice was the cause of officers becoming surplus, he added: "Whenever officers became surplus the proper course was to discharge them, for it would have been unjustifiable to retain in the Service officers who were unemployed, or who were employed only on duties which ought to be performed by officers of lower rank. Therefore, a surplus officer is always discharged, which, in the case of an emergency officer, involves his return to civil life, and in the case of an officer of the Regular Army, his return to the grade which he holds in the permanent establishment. This policy was adopted shortly after the armistice and the manner in which it was administered is set forth in Circular 60, War Dept., Feb. 8, 1919.

"Shortly after the armistice," he continued, "a number of efficient officers were found to be surplus and were discharged from their emergency commissions. It seemed fair that those officers who had been found to be incompetent, or who had been guilty of misconduct, should be returned to their permanent grades in advance of those whose services had been satisfactory. The total number of such officers was relatively small. While on Nov. 11, 1918, there were about 7,600 Regular officers holding advanced grades, this number has now been reduced to about 3,000 and the process is continuing, according to the same general principles."

The Secretary stated that to compile the information required by the third and fourth paragraphs of the resolution would require about four months' time and expense of about \$20,000. Continuing, Mr. Baker stated that he did not believe the Senate was aware that it would require this period of time and involve such expense. The resolution also called for information on the War Department's policy in regard to Section 8 of the Selective Service act, concerning vacancies in the Regular Army resulting from appointment to higher grades in other forces than the Regular Army, such as the National Army and National Guard. Of this Mr. Baker wrote:

"It was clear what Congress had intended to accomplish by this. That in the first place the use of the Regulars with the other forces about to be raised was

highly desirable, as it had been done in the past. That in the second place, the depletion of Regular Army units by the detachment of their officers for duty with other forces had to be avoided, if the efficiency of those Regular units was not to be impaired. By virtue of this provision (Section 8) it was possible for such an officer to hold two commissions at the same time, one being his permanent commission in the Regulars and the other a temporary commission for the period of the emergency. If appointment in the other forces had compelled an officer of the Regular Army to surrender his permanent commission it would have been well-nigh impossible to procure any appreciable number of such officers for duty away from the Regular Army.

Policy of Creating One Army.

"That in past wars it was the policy to keep the Regular Army separate from the rest of the military forces and to raise other organizations for use during the war, whose personnel was interchangeable with that of the Regular Army only to a very limited extent. In passing the Selective Service act Congress evidently had contemplated the continuance of the same practice in the last war. In order to maintain the morale of the Regular Army units, when a Regular Army officer was taken away from the unit, his place was filled through temporary promotion in order of seniority, and through temporary appointments in the lower grades. That as long as the separation of the Regular Army was maintained there was a military force, in one part where promotion was made by seniority and the other by selection. In order to avoid confusion of bringing back into the Regulars a Regular officer, who had been given a temporary rank elsewhere, it was decided that a Regular officer serving under a National Army commission was, for the purpose of temporary promotion, an officer of the National Army only. I do not go into the reasoning on which this decision was based, because it is set forth in full in an opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

"That on Aug. 7, 1918, under General Orders No. 73 the War Department abandoned its policy of keeping the Army divided into distinct components. Owing to the great difficulty involved, it was decided to abolish all distinctions between the Regular Army, National Guard and the National Army. These were merged into the United States Army and temporary promotions in the Regulars were, by the terms of that order, discontinued. From that time all commissions for the period of the emergency were given as in the United States Army, without specifying a particular component, as had been previously done. This action had been taken after careful consideration of the legal aspects of the matter."

With Mr. Baker's letter were three enclosures: Circular No. 60, War Dept., 1919; Bulletin No. 72, War Dept., 1917, and a memorandum containing the opinion of the J.A.G., referred to above. This memorandum was addressed to Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff at that time, giving opinions on the merging of the Regular Army and the other forces into the United States Army and also on the question of promotion in the United States Army. The opinion was that both matters could be enacted lawfully.

NAVAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Holds Annual Meeting in Washington.

The annual meeting of the U.S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association was held in Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, with a banquet in the evening at which the speakers were Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Admiral R. E. Coontz, chief of Naval Operations, and Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier, chief of the Naval Reserve Division, Bureau of Navigation. At the all-day session, at which the president of the association, Capt. W. B. Duncan, U.S.N.R.F., presided, the following, all U.S.N.R.F., were elected to serve the ensuing year: Capt. James P. Parker, Boston, president; Capt. E. A. Evers, Chicago, vice president; Comdr. Randolph H. Miner, Washington, D.C., secretary-treasurer. Numerous resolutions were passed and the association voted in favor of the policy of the Navy Department, recently enunciated, relative to classification and confirmation in grades. The retirement of Reserve officers who had incurred disability in line of duty was a subject of interesting discussion and the association adopted a resolution that since the Secretary of the Navy had refused to retire such officers on the ground that compensation was given them through the War Risk Insurance Act, which the association deemed inadequate, Congress be requested to enact a law for the retirement of Naval Reserve officers and that the Secretary be directed to recall and re-enroll officers and men so disabled for the purpose of placing them on the retired list. It was also voted that on re-enrollment officers shall not be required to pass a written examination in the grades which they held provided they had been efficient in those grades.

Among the numerous resolutions adopted were: Requesting Congress to grant adequate appropriations for the administration of the Naval Reserve Force, and that not less than \$500,000 be available immediately for this purpose. Urging the Secretary of the Navy to consolidate all details of administration of the Naval Reserve Force subject to the direction of the Navy Department into the control of the several naval districts, the purpose being decentralization, following somewhat the plan of the War Department. That it is the sense of the association that valuable officer material is being wasted by the failure to offer proper inducements to discharged temporary officers to enter the Naval Reserve Force. That it is the opinion of the association that all enlisted men of the Naval Reserve Force who performed duty required by law should receive retainer pay not less than that provided for the lowest rating in the branches in which they had enlisted. This resolution seeks to maintain efficiency and suggests also that the Government provide suitable armories in which enlisted men may drill. That in the opinion of the association the present law affecting uniform gratuities should be changed back to the original wording of the act which gave a uniform at each enlistment.

The president was empowered to appoint a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws. Attempts to change the name of the association by dropping the word "officers," and seeking to adopt a ritualistic procedure were voted down. Among others in addition to those mentioned who were present at the meeting were Capt. John W. Timmons and Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Blaisdel, U.S.N.; Capt. W. B. Edgar, Guy A. Eaton, A. L. Fry, J. P. Parker and Charles L. Macklin, Comdrs. A. F. Nicklett, J. M. Mitcheson, T. T. Nelson, W. B. Wait, A. B. Clements, G. F. Schwartz, J. A. McGleau, George Breed, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Savage, W. L. Morrison, C. W. J. Neville and J. H. Breck, Lieuts. W. H. Rati-gan, Charles A. Mills, J. L. Saltonstall, Vincent Astor,

W. W. Scouten, Lieut. (j.g.) R. M. Hoog, and Ensign J. A. Kant, all U.S.N.R.F.

AIRCRAFT REPORT BY HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Two reports of the sub-committee of the House Special Committee on War Expenditures that was charged with investigating aircraft production during the war were presented in the House of Representatives on Feb. 16. The reports included 120 pages and ran to 50,000 words, the majority report being signed by Representatives Frear and Magee, the minority report by Representative Lea. The majority report is an unusually bitter attack on the whole air program of the War Department and makes charges against Secretary of War Baker as responsible head of the aircraft program, John D. Ryan, Edward A. Deeds, William C. Potter and Bruce F. Disque, all of whom were connected with aircraft production in an official capacity during the war, Deeds and Disque holding emergency commissions in the Army. It also charges that \$1,051,000,000 was spent for the air program and that as a result of this only 213 DH-4 airplanes had reached the American front. Every aviator who appeared before the sub-committee is alleged to have condemned the machine for fighting purposes. The majority report also states that this type of machine was known as "flaming coffins," and Secretary Baker and Mr. Ryan are charged with full knowledge from the beginning of its dangerous character. The charges made against Colonel Deeds at the time of the Hughes investigation of the aircraft production plan are repeated. Those against Colonel Disque in connection with spruce production in the Northwest include the statement that although contracts were made for \$60,000,000 worth of spruce, the contractors were not producing airplane lumber at the time of the armistice. Representative Lea's minority report declares that the majority report is "intemperate, biased and vituperative, an exaggeration of alleged mistakes and misstatements"; that it is a "gratuitous reflection upon men who faithfully served the Government during the war," and a "repetition of defamatory charges admittedly unsubstantiated by evidence." This report quotes Brig. Gen. M. A. Patrick as saying that no larger percentage of DeHavilland planes came down in flames than other types. It asserts that only thirty-three DH-4s out of 417 sent over the enemy lines were lost. It also states that the Spruce Production Corporation had on hand salvageable properties costing \$18,000,000 at the time of the armistice and that Great Britain paid \$14,000,000 as a lump sum for her part of the obligation. Property costing more than \$4,000,000, the minority report declares, was sold at seventy-four per cent. of its cost price.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND RETIREMENT.

In a recent examination for promotion before a Marine Corps examining board the board of medical examiners reported to the full board that one officer was not physically qualified for promotion. The board then proceeded with the examination as a Marine Corps retiring board and reported as its findings that the officer in question was "permanently incapacitated for active service by reason of chronic valvular disease of the heart, and that his incapacity is not the result of an incident of the Service; not due to his own misconduct; and the board recommends that he be wholly retired from the U.S. Marine Corps." The question brought up by this case is whether under the foregoing circumstances the officer is eligible for retirement under Section 1252, Revised Statutes, which gives the President power to either retire such an officer from active service or wholly retire him, or whether the officer be suspended from promotion for one year and then re-examine under the provisions of the laws of 1890 and 1892. The J.A.G. of the Navy gave it as his opinion that the law "clearly does not contemplate if such an officer upon his physical examination is found permanently disabled that he must be retained upon the active list for a year before he can be removed therefrom." He quotes an opinion of the J.A.G. of the Army relating to a similar case to which the Secretary of the Navy adds his approval, giving the decision that in view of the fact that "it is quite evident that he could not pass the physical examination in a year's time he should be wholly retired from the U.S. Marine Corps and that he be granted one year's pay upon retirement."

NAVY'S ANTI-SUBMARINE BOMBS UNDER TEST.

Another instance of the growing spirit of co-operation between the Army and Navy has been brought to public attention recently by press reports of the test of aerial bombs at the Army Ordnance proving grounds at Aberdeen, Md., which stated that an error in finding the target resulted in considerable damage when the bombs dropped upon a railroad track inside the reservation and tore up the roadbed and rails for a considerable distance. It was learned that the missiles under test were new types of anti-submarine bombs developed by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, weighing a quarter of a ton and less. These bombs were dropped by Army planes of the 258th Squadron, stationed at Aberdeen, from heights of 4,000 and 8,000 feet, and proved satisfactory in every particular. An error of one aviator in getting on the target was the cause of wrecking part of a railway track, but this error at least served to demonstrate that the destructive action of the bombs was all that could be desired. Tests on concrete surfaces of bomb cases also proved that Navy Ordnance is on the right road to producing a superior bomb from the point of fragmentation. The tests are continuing with results gratifying to Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and his technical staff.

MEDALS AND CROSSES PRESENTED.

The Secretary of War presented eleven Distinguished Service Medals and two Distinguished Services Crosses, previously awarded, to officers and civilians on Feb. 20. D.S.M. were presented to the following: Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U.S.N., for his activities in co-operation with the Army in arming Army troop and cargo transports, while Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Col. Charles Keller, Engrs.; Col. Joseph P. Tracy, C.A.C., formerly Chief of Enlisted Division; Col. Alexander B. Cox, formerly of War Industries Board; Lieut. Col. Karl L. Baldwin, Military Intelligence Division; Col. James S. Esby-Smith, discharged, formerly of J.A.G. Office, Selective Service law work; Col. Milton A. Record, discharged, formerly in command of 115th Inf.; Lieut. Col. M. W. Thompson, discharged from Air Ser-

vice, formerly of War Credits Board; Major Joseph C. Byron, resigned, formerly supply work; Messrs. Max Thelen and Gerard Swope, formerly Purchase, Storage and Traffic Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded to Major Alvin Colburn, formerly captain Co. H, 9th Inf., and Chaplain John Carroll Moore, discharged, formerly 313th Infantry.

RESIGNATION OF COMDR. T. M. OSBORNE DENIED.

A press dispatch from Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 14, which appeared in the Boston Transcript and elsewhere, reports that Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Mott Osborne, U.S. N.R.F., commandant of the naval prison there, denied that he had again submitted his resignation to the Navy Department. The denial appeared in a statement made public by Lieut. E. L. Clifford, executive officer of the prison, on Feb. 14, who said Commander Osborne had dictated it over the telephone from Poughkeepsie. The statement said: "I emphatically deny the statement published under date of Feb. 12 to the effect that I have again tendered my resignation from the Naval Reserve Force and requested the appointment of my successor at the Portsmouth Naval Prison. I desire to state, however, that several months ago I tendered my resignation, to take effect as soon as it was convenient to the Navy Department, but, due to the fact that certain attacks were made against the administration of the naval prison, I withdrew my resignation. I have not since that time again tendered my resignation, nor have I requested the appointment of a successor to my command at the naval prison."

CHANGES IN NAVY DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.

Due to orders to officers on duty in the Navy Department to sea and shore assignments, numerous changes have taken place in the several bureaus. Capt. Harlan P. Perrill, chief of the Planning Division, Bureau of Navigation, has been assigned to command the battleship North Carolina, Pacific Fleet. Capt. Lyman A. Cotten has been detached as a member of the General Board to command the cruiser Galveston. Capt. James J. Raby, who has been chief of the Enlisted Personnel Division, Bureau of Navigation, has been assigned as officer in charge of the Division of Naval Operating Forces, Office of Naval Operations, succeeding Capt. Earl P. Jessop, who has been assigned to duty as marine superintendent of the Panama Canal, vice Capt. L. B. Sargent. Capt. J. M. Enoch, who has been in charge of the Recruiting Division, Bureau of Navigation, succeeds Captain Raby. Comdr. Lewis B. Porterfield from the U.S. Naval Academy goes to Washington to take charge of the Recruiting Division.

HEARINGS SOON ON COAST GUARD-NAVY MERGER.

Representative Campbell of Pennsylvania, who introduced the bill (H.R. 11230) to permanently transfer the United States Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department, on Feb. 19 stated that immediately the railroad legislation was out of the way hearings on his bill would be held before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Campbell said it was intended to give thorough consideration to the proposed transfer and to avoid the personalities which had marred hearings on this matter at the last session of Congress. The widest latitude would be given officers on the active list in the Coast Guard to present their views. In well informed circles at the Capitol it was intimated that the measure would meet with strong support from the House leaders because it was regarded as a means of attaining economy.

NAVY AIRCRAFT FALLS WITH CONGRESSMAN.

A U.S. Navy non-rigid dirigible in which Representatives Oliver, Britten, Hicks and Venable, all members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, were passengers in a trip to inspect Hampton Roads and Fort Monroe, dropped nearly 500 feet at Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 18, but no one was injured. The accident was said to have been due to the aircraft carrying an overload. Ordinarily the ship carries only the pilot, engineer and mechanic. The mechanic was left on the ground when the four representatives crowded into the car, making six passengers. The ship was making good progress, however, when engine trouble was experienced and the excess weight carried the craft down. The car was wrecked.

REAR ADMIRAL BENSON TO HEAD SHIPPING BOARD.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., retired, has been selected by President Wilson as chairman of the United States Shipping Board, to succeed Judge John B. Payne, named as Secretary of the Interior. It is announced, however, that the nomination of Admiral Benson will not be sent to the Senate before the first of March, or later. This delay is made necessary by reason of Judge Payne requiring several weeks' time to clear up important business before he relinquishes his office. The appointment of Admiral Benson to head the Shipping Board is considered an excellent one.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

New Destroyers Launched.

The destroyers Abel P. Upshur and Hunt were launched at Newport News, Va., Feb. 14, practically complete. The Hunt is named for Timothy A. Hunt and the Upshur for Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy under President Tyler. Both vessels will soon be delivered to the Navy.

The U.S. torpedoed destroyer McCormick was launched at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1920. She was named after Lieut. Alexander A. McCormick, U.S.N., who was killed in France during the World War, while on aviation duty. The destroyer was christened by his sister, Miss Kathryn McCormick.

Capsize of U.S.S. Hovey's Dory.

A motor dory from the U.S.S. Hovey capsized at ten p.m., Sunday, Feb. 15, at Harwich, England, and the following men were drowned, the Navy Department announces: Patrick Gill, fireman, first class, of Boston, Mass., and Frank Dewey Moser, coxswain, of Philadelphia, Pa. The accident is undergoing an investigation.

American Legion Posts on U.S. Ships.

Navy Club Post of the American Legion, which has its headquarters at the Navy Club, New York city, is per-

fecting an organization which plans to place branches of the post on all U.S. Navy ships of sufficient size, and in foreign ports where American sailors and marines may be on duty, according to a statement issued by area headquarters of the Legion. Membership is limited to sailors and marines in active service and former Service men who were in the Navy or the Marine Corps during the war. A campaign is being conducted to recruit members from the sailors on the ships as fast as they arrive at the port of New York. Once elected to membership, they will be in a position to go back to their ships and hold meetings under the charter of the post in New York city. In cases where ships of the Navy are not expected at the port of New York for sometime arrangements have been made to carry on the work of organization by mail, or even by wireless.

Navy Men Drowned at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Water Barge No. 17 sank at 4:02 a.m. Feb. 17 at Guantanamo, Cuba, with the loss of the following men: Raleigh W. Stover, fireman, first class; Harry T. Clouse, seaman, second class; Leo Tuchewicz, seaman, second class; Harry Sirody, seaman, second class; and George D. Rigdon, fireman, third class.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate on Feb. 18 confirmed the Navy and Marine Corps nominations of Jan. 23, printed on page 676, our issue of Jan. 31.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 11, 1920.

Comdr. G. M. Austin to command U.S.S. Broome.
Comdr. G. Avery to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Borie and on board as torp. off. when commd.
Lieut. A. Boileau to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., torpedoes for torpedo plans.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. F. Brodie to U.S.S. Pensacola.
Ensign T. H. Bunch to U.S.S. Bushnell.
Lieut. M. T. Clement (M.C.) to U.S.S. Glacier.
Ensign M. O. Collins to U.S.S. Fairfax.
Lieut. W. E. Denny to U.S.S. Connor.
Lieut. A. S. Grunser to U.S.S. Alameda.
Lieut. L. C. Parfitt to U.S.S. Maury.
Ensign H. Rühle to U.S.S. Pensacola.
Lieut. J. S. Wierzbowski to U.S.S. Cushing.
Lieut. A. H. Bitter (M.C.) to Navy Rec. Station, Omaha, Neb.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. C. Johnston to U.S.S. Kittery.
Ensign L. A. Sullivan to U.S.S. Houston.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 12, 1920.

Comdr. H. K. J. Benson to U.S.S. Yarnall in command.
Comdr. R. B. Hilliard (G.O.) det. office superintending contractor Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., duty in hull division.
Comdr. F. R. McCreary to U.S.S. Idaho as executive officer.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. H. Mechen to U.S.S. Fulton conn. ex-German submarine UB-148 and other duties.
Lieut. (j.g.) R. B. Netting to U.S.S. Vermont.
Lieut. C. I. Ostrom to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Montcalm (tug 39) and on board as C.O. when commd.
Lieut. Comdr. R. Pfaff to U.S.S. Yarnall as executive officer.
Btm. L. Placet to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Iuka (tug 37) and on board when commd.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. W. Rasch to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-6 and on board when commd.
Ensign A. B. Smith to U.S.S. Bridge.
Comdr. E. A. Spruance to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and in command when commd.
Lieut. G. C. Wilson (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk.
Carp. F. Jackson to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Ensign R. H. Long to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Converse and on board when commd.
Btm. G. Berg to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Iuka (tug 37) and on board when commd.
Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Berry to conn. f.o. U.S.S. MacLeish and in command when commd.
Ensign M. A. Bittinger det. U.S.S. Evans; to U.S.S. Tarbell.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. L. Challenger to U.S.S. Rhode Island.
Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Clark to duty as an asst. to Sanitary Engineer Republic of Haiti.
Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor to U.S.S. Sinclair in command.
Lieut. J. H. Coyne to U.S.S. Bagley as senior engr. off.
Lieut. J. Danner to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Keesanqua (tug 38) and in command when commd.
Lieut. M. Griffen to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and on board when commd.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. F. Grisham to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-5 and on board when commd.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 13, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Lucas to U.S.S. Bridge as exec. off. and navigator.
Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Williams to Destroyer Squadron 4, Pacific Fleet, in conn. destroyer in reserve.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. E. Barrows to U.S.S. Mugford.
Lieut. E. D. Berry to command U.S.S. Eagle 58.
Lieut. W. S. Bunkley (M.C.) to R.S. Charleston.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. J. Butler to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Billingsley and on board as engr. off. when commd.
Lieut. (j.g.) W. G. Conrad (S.C.) to Destroyer Squadron, Pacific Fleet; to duty as supply officer of Destroyer Div. as may be assigned.
Ensign E. H. Croxton to U.S.S. Evans.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. E. Finn to U.S.S. Swallow as engr. off.
Ensign M. D. Goldsmith to U.S.S. Olympia.
Lieut. T. J. Haffey to U.S.S. Vermont.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. V. S. Harvey to U.S.S. Dorsey.
Lieut. G. B. Hoover to U.S.S. Maine.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. A. James (S.C.) to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as asst. to disb. off.
Lieut. D. C. Woodward to U.S.S. McCook.
Chief Pay Clerk J. D. Dearmin to U.S.S. Neptune to duty with sup. off.
Lieut. (j.g.) P. M. Flagg to U.S.S. Neptune.
Lieut. C. J. Kellogg to U.S.S. Onizgo.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. B. McChesney and E. F. O'Connor to U.S.S. Nero.
Ensign F. H. MacElvain to U.S.S. Olympia.
Lieut. R. N. Mackey to Navy Rec. Off., Allentown, Pa.
Ensign W. F. Moran to U.S.S. Olympia.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. F. Mulloy to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Despatch and on board as engr. off. when commd.
Lieut. P. J. Penner (S.C.) to U.S.S. Denver as sup. off.
Ensign M. W. Pevonak to U.S.S. Maunee.
Ensign J. A. Scoville to U.S.S. Eagle 12 as engr. off.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. H. Siewer to U.S.S. Eagle 5 as exec. off.
Lieut. C. W. Sizer to U.S.S. L-2.
Lieut. J. C. Taylor (M.C.) to course of instruction at Naval Medical School, Wash.
Lieut. B. Thane to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Ensign C. J. Wacker (S.C.) to U.S.S. Buffalo as asst. to sup. off.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. F. Welch to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and on board as engr. off. when commd.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 14, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. T. G. Berrien to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-1 and in command when commd.
Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Kirkpatrick to Naval Air Detachment, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
Lieut. (j.g.) S. B. Ogden to U.S.S. Yarnall.
Ensign C. M. Schaeffer (S.C.) to Naval Hospital, New York, as asst. to supply off.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. B. Tappan to U.S.S. Buchanan.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. Turner to U.S.S. Elliott.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. E. Vessel to U.S.S. Upshur.
Ensign V. C. Finch to U.S.S. Oklahoma conn. aviation.
Lieut. M. A. Hatcher (M.C.) to Hampton Roads, Va.
Lieut. C. L. Howard to U.S.S. Maunee as nav. off.

Ensign E. A. Letukas to U.S.S. Pennsylvania conn. aviation.
Lieut. G. W. Stett to U.S.S. Kittery as engineer chief.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. E. Thatcher to U.S.S. Nero.
Ensign A. S. Billings to Naval Air Detachment, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. B. Brix to Naval Air Detachment, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
Ensign S. Butrick to Naval Air Detachment, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
Lieut. C. Craig to command U.S.S. H-0.
Ensign J. B. Dow to U.S.S. Texas.
Lieut. J. T. Edwards to U.S.S. Tadousac as engr. off.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. Goodstein to U.S.S. Bridge.
Lieut. J. P. Jenkins to U.S.S. Denver.
Lieut. R. J. Jondreau to U.S.S. Upshur as exec. off.
Lieut. O. P. Kilmer to Naval Air Detachment, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. E. Auger to U.S.S. Roper.
Lieut. G. M. Alden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Carrabassett and on board as engr. off. when commd.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 16, 1920.

Capt. L. A. Cotten to command U.S.S. Galveston.
Capt. E. P. Jessop to Panama Canal Zone.
Comdr. E. B. Morrissey to Submarine Div. 5.
Lieut. Comdr. D. F. Patterson to duty district communication superintendent 15th Nav. Dist.
Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Vander Veer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Converse and in command when commd.
Lieut. Comdr. J. Buckley (M.C.) to R.S. Cavite.
Lieut. E. O. Davis to U.S.S. Rainbow as torp. off.
Ensign E. A. Eddigord (S.C.) to U.S.S. Melville as asst. to supply off.
Lieut. M. B. Glismann (M.C.) to Nav. Rectg. Sta., Norfolk.
Lieut. E. M. Hoeft to U.S.S. Case.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. C. Foshey to asst. to disbursing off. 12th Nav. Dist.
B'nan. H. D. Rodocker to Submarine Repair Div., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. P. U. Tevis to U.S.S. Claxton as engr. off.
Lieut. (j.g.) P. F. Patton (S.C.) to U.S.S. Fulton as sup. off.
Lieut. F. H. Rodenbaugh (M.C.) to Hospital, Olongapo.
Lieut. O. A. Bowers to Hospital, Salonta.
Ensign J. H. Hulse to U.S.S. Aronstock conn. Pacific Air Detachment.
Lieut. T. S. McGrath (Chap. Corps) to Nav. Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.
Lieut. (j.g.) T. C. Ramsey to duty as asst. U.S. Nav. to U.S. representative on Allied Committee in Turkey.
Lieut. P. J. McCleskey (S.C.) to duty as supervising cost inspector Erie Forge and Steel Co., Erie, Pa.
Btm. J. L. McDonald to U.S.S. Sagamore.
Lieut. (j.g.) T. J. Burke (Chap. Corps) to U.S.S. Mercy.
Lieut. A. L. Burlingame (D.C.) to U.S.S. Minneapolis.
A.P. Clerk W. W. Brody to U.S.S. Black Hawk for duty with supply off.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 17, 1920.

Comdr. E. P. Finney to U.S.S. New Mexico as exec. off.
Comdr. B. H. Green to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head.
Comdr. F. V. McNair to U.S.S. Ohio as exec. off.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. C. Metcal to U.S.S. Greer as sr. engr. off.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. A. Miller (S.C.) to Naval Aircraft Storehouse, Gloucester.
Lieut. F. McGridge to U.S.S. Maunee.
Lieut. A. J. Moore to U.S.S. O-13 and in command.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. Schnell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. John D. Edwards and on board when commd.
Lieut. C. A. F. Sprague to Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I., conn. crew U.S.S. Tennessee.
Lieut. J. E. Williams to U.S.S. Edwards.
Ensign W. E. Jones to U.S.S. Virginia.
Ensign J. J. Connell to Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo.
Lieut. F. B. Devlin to command U.S.S. Kittery.
Ensign J. E. Dyer to Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. W. Evans to Naval Air Sta., Osham, Mass., as dirigible pilot.
Lieut. W. K. Beard to U.S.S. S-4.
Lieut. J. H. Chadwick to U.S.S. Elliott as exec. off.
Lieut. D. A. Doherty (D.C.) to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.
Lieut. H. G. Eldridge to U.S.S. Tarbell as engr. off.
Lieut. D. Ferguson (M.C.) to U.S.S. Hovey conn.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 13—Major R. S. Keyser to M.B., Quantico.
Major W. C. Powers, jr., to Headquarters, M.C.
Mar. Gunr. F. F. Wallace to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.
FEB. 14—Capt. B. A. Moeller to Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo., for treatment.
First Lieut. C. B. Cates to Headquarters, M.C.
First Lieut. J. H. Fellows to M.B., Washington, D.C.
Second Lieut. C. F. Lee to home to await further instruction.
FEB. 16—No orders issued.
FEB. 17—Capt. G. W. Van Hoose, J. H. Fay and 2d Lieut. G. L. Murray to 3d Brig., D.R.
Second Lieut. S. B. Anderson resignation accepted.
Q.M. Clerk Norman Rainier to 2d Brig., D.R.
Q.M. Clerk James E. Reamy to 2d Brig., D.R.
FEB. 18—Q.M. Clerk F. E. Davis to 1st Brigade, Haiti.
FEB. 19—Lieuts. J. L. Hunt and C. F. Conahan dropped as deserters Feb. 16, 1920.

U.S. COAST GUARD ORDERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Feb. 17, accepted the resignation of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. L. B. Olsen, to take effect March 15, 1920.
The Secretary of the Treasury, on Feb. 12, 1920, accepted the resignation of 3d Lieut. Joseph H. Seymour, to take effect May 17, 1920.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

The table of vessels of the Navy this week will be found on pages 772-3.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those noted of the same vessels in the complete table appearing on pages 772 and 773 of this issue:
Abbot, Crowninshield, Dickerson, Herbert, Hopewell, Robinson, Satterlee, Schenck and Thomas. Sailed from Cristobal for Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 16.
Ajax. Sailed from Cavite for Mindanao Island, P.I., Feb. 16.
Arconotok. Arrived at Santa Barbara Calif., Feb. 17.
Bagley. Sailed from Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, Feb. 18.
Columbia. Sailed from Curacao for Cristobal Feb. 16.
Dahlgren. Sailed from Newport for Guantanamo Feb. 17.
Dolphin. Arrived at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 16.
Glacier. Arrived at Mare Island, Calif., Feb. 16.
Greene. Sailed from Mare Island for San Diego Feb. 17.
Henderson. Sailed from Macoris, San Domingo, for Charleston, S.C., Feb. 16.
Meyer. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 16.
Moody. Sailed from New York for Guantanamo Feb. 17.
Olympia. Arrived at New York Navy Yard Feb. 17.
Pensacola. Arrived at Cavite, P.I., Feb. 17.
Solace. Sailed from Ponce, P.R., for Cristobal Feb. 16.
Vulcan. Arrived at San Pedro, Calif., Feb. 17.
Alameda. Arrived at Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 18.
Bridgeport. Sailed from Guantanamo for Kingston Feb. 17.
Bushnell. Sailed from Mobile for Pensacola Feb. 18.
Chattanooga. Arrived at Rosyth Feb. 18.
Cleveland. Arrived at San Pedro, Calif., Feb. 17.
Delaware. Florida, North Dakota and Utah. Sailed from Barbadoes for Cristobal Feb. 18.
Elliott, Tarbell, Upshur and Yarnall. Sailed from Puget Sound for Mare Island Feb. 18.
Niagara. Arrived at New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.
Mayflower. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 18.
Sacramento. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 18.
Stansbury. Sailed from San Francisco for San Pedro Feb. 18.
Mahan. Sailed from Newport for Hampton Roads Feb. 18.
Newport News. Sailed from San Francisco for Pearl Harbor, H.T., Feb. 17.
O'Brien. Arrived at Newport, R.I., Feb. 17.
Prometheus. Sailed from Fort de France for Guantanamo Feb. 17.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the War Department for expenses at arsenals for the fiscal year 1921, the amount totaling \$699,100, as follows: Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., \$100,000; Manila Arsenal, Manila, P.I., \$122,600; tank repair shop, Camp Meade, Md., \$150,000; tractor repair shop, Fort Sill, Okla., \$124,500; railway artillery repair shop, Camp Eustis, Va., \$200,000.

An amendment intended to be proposed by Senator Lodge to H.R. 12046, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations, provides \$3,000,000 for the preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks, in ordinary, etc., including the same objects specified under this head in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year ended 1920.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 12, in reporting H.R. 12162, which provides an allowance of \$6 per day and the actual cost of transportation to officers of the Army when traveling with troops on duty connected with recruiting service, added a proviso that original enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for a period of one year or of three years, at the option of the soldier, and re-enlistments shall be for a period of three years.

The House on Feb. 16 passed the bill (S. 3037) authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer such motor-propelled vehicles, motor equipment and road-making material as are found to be surplus and no longer required for military purposes, to the Post Office and Treasury Departments, and to the Department of Agriculture.

U.S. Military Academy Bill Passed.

The United States Military Academy appropriation bill (H.R. 12467), which was described in our issue on Feb. 14, page 735, was passed by the House on Feb. 17. The provision making possible the erection of a hotel at West Point was stricken out by the House, and also the item "for pay of three battalion commanders (majors) in addition to pay as captains \$1,800." Representative Little objected to the latter on the ground that there was no statute permitting this increase in pay.

Bill to Limit Wearing of Uniform.

Senator New introduced a bill (S. 3908) on Feb. 13 to amend the act permitting any person who has served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the World War to retain his uniform and personal equipment and to wear it under certain conditions. The amendment would limit the time for wearing the uniform to not over four months after the date of honorable discharge, except on reunion, ceremonial or memorial occasions. It is also provided that such uniforms shall not be worn "while engaged in or participating on either side of a labor controversy, strike or industrial disturbance, whether as a striker, labor leader, picket, strike breaker, guard, watchman, employer, representative of an employer, policeman, bailiff, sheriff or other public officer, or while engaged or participating in a riot or similar public disturbance."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3929, Mr. Nugent.—Permitting all members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, Regular Army Reserve, Naval Reserve Force and U.S. Marine Reserve Corps to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy.

H.R. 12464, Mr. Kelley of Michigan.—To refund the uniform gratuity credited to members of the Naval Reserve Force pursuant to the provisions of the act of Aug. 29, 1916, in all cases where said gratuity has been deducted prior to July 1, 1918, because of resignation from said force of said members and acceptance by them of temporary appointments in the Navy.

H.R. 12488, Mr. Sabath.—To provide employment, homes and additional bonus for those who have served with the military and naval forces of the United States during the war between the United States and Germany and her allies through the reclamation, acquisition and development of lands and building of homes to be known as the National Soldier Settlement, Home and Bonus act.

H.R. 12495, Mr. Moon.—Granting relief to Lieut. John Sagendorf from all liability for the amount of \$774.78, money misappropriated by one Lieutenant Vargo, who received the same in accordance with law, from Lieutenant Sagendorf, for payment of salaries of soldiers, and appropriated same to his own use, and then deserted.

H.R. 12500, Mr. Steenerson.—Authorizing the President to reinstate Conrad Ludwig Lein, subject to examination, as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy as an additional member, to take rank with and next after Lieut. R. W. Clark, U.S.N.

H.R. 12507, Mr. Kahn.—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer certain surplus motor-propelled vehicles and motor equipment and road-making material to various services and departments of the Government, and for the use of the states.

Bond Issue for Benefit of Veterans of the World War.

H.R. 12536, Mr. Treadway.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue bonds of the United States, bearing interest at rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, maturing in twenty-five years, for \$2,000,000,000. These bonds are to be designated as "Bonds for aid to veterans of the World War."

These bonds shall remain in U.S. Treasury, but the interest shall be paid into a trust fund, of which Secretary of the Treasury shall be trustee. This trust fund shall be available for purpose of this act and shall be administered in following manner:

Secretary of Treasury is authorized to pay to treasurer of each state of Union, to Hawaii, Alaska and to island possessions pro rata of income from bonds in accordance with number of men credited to respective state or possession in Army, Navy or Marine Corps in accordance with records of state authorities, or, failing of such record, in accordance with best obtainable information from various branches of Government.

Treasurer of respective state to whom pro rata share for state is paid is authorized to use this fund in following manner: Upon approval of governor, treasurer of state is authorized to establish a board, consisting of himself, or assistant treasurer of state, state commander of American Legion, or an official designated by him, and assistant general of state, to administer these funds in such state.

Reports may be called for from local or subordinate posts of American Legion of cases of any soldier, sailor or marine of World War who may need relief, care or support, and, upon approval of board, such relief, care or support as may be deemed necessary shall be provided. A widow, or child under sixteen years of age, of such veteran is eligible to provisions of this act. The total sum to be paid by state treasurer in any one calendar year shall not be in excess of pro rata amount, paid to respective state by Secretary of Treasury.

Any amount not expended in a calendar year shall be retained by state treasurer and may be expended in succeeding year. Provided, however, That amount paid by Secretary of Treasury to treasurer of any state may be reduced at end of three years on certification of state treasurer, approved by governor, that relief is not required. Relief is not required. A distribution made by local commander of an American Legion post shall be accounted for on proper vouchers to

board herewith established, who shall, in turn, report to Secretary of Treasury.

H.R. 12616, Mr. Crage.—Authorizing the President to appoint by and with consent of Senate, Major Charles C. Pierce, Chief of the Graves Registration Service, to position and rank of a colonel on retired list, in recognition of distinguished services, in two wars, in behalf of the sorrowing households of the nation.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1920.

Capt. and Mrs. Ganece entertained with a tea-dance on Wednesday at Cullum Hall for the officers and ladies. An orchestra played for dancing in the lower hall and tea and coffee were served at prettily decorated tables in the dressing rooms; sweet-peas and pink roses carried out the same color note very effectively. Ladies pouring tea and coffee were Mesdames Fieberger, Wilcox, Timberlake, Walthall, J. K. Brown, Phelan, Bethel, Assensio. Among those assisting in serving were Mesdames O'Hara, Buckner, Pardon and Dorst.

The masquerade on Friday evening was one of the prettiest and jolliest parties of the kind ever given at the post, the bachelor officers entertaining the rest of the post on St. Valentine's eve. A series of free verse bulletins published in the Information Bureau for the last week or so preceding the party were most amusing, with the result that everybody entered into the spirit of the occasion and had lots of fun planning costumes and getting ready, and on the evening of the 13th there were few who stayed at home. An orchestra played for dancing throughout the evening, and after a midnight supper dancing was continued and everybody joined in singing Army songs. The costumes were unusually original or strikingly attractive. Mrs. William H. W. Young as roly-poly, Spunky mammy had everyone using until it was time to unmask, and Captain Ganece as a fashionable matron in evening dress and with appropriate mannerisms provoked roars of laughter. Mrs. Youngs was awarded first prize, and the second was given to a quartette, Miss Lenihan, Mrs. Douglas Greene, Mrs. Hannum and Mrs. Forbes, all dressed exactly alike in costumes of white tulle trimmed with black. Captain Englis as a Scotchman, Captain Ganece, and Captain Rafferty as a diplomat won the men's prizes. Just before Captain Potts awarded the prizes Captain Hibbs, appropriately clad in artist's smock, gave an amusing exhibition of impressionistic sketching on the stage. Among the costumes noted were those of Mrs. Phelan as a bottle of champagne; Mrs. J. K. Brown, "Buster Brown"; Mrs. David Grant, rose pajama girl; Mrs. Brewer, pink and white ballet costume; Mrs. Crawford, Scotch lassie; Mrs. O'Hara and Mrs. Arnold, Colonial costumes; Mrs. Dunn, peasant; Mrs. Danford, Pierrette in yellow; Mrs. Laframme, golf girl; Mrs. Watson, little girl; Mrs. Wilde, Liberty; Mrs. Lewis Brown, Mrs. Ganece, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Gage and Mrs. Cranter, Oriental ladies; Mrs. Kahle, artist; Mrs. Dorst, Mrs. Nees and Mrs. Mitchell, Yama Yama costumes; Miss Fieberger, Czech-Slovak peasant; Mrs. Bethel, pink and blue Pierrette; Mrs. Newman, Dolly Varden; Mrs. Hudnutt, Turkish lady; Miss Rutherford, powder puff; Mrs. King, "Puss-in-Boots"; Mrs. Buckner and Miss Hayes, ballet costume; Mrs. Ridgway, Oriental lady; Mrs. Walthall, Chinese lady; Mrs. Devera, Japanese; Mrs. Watson, Red Cross nurse; Mrs. Richard, a queen; Mrs. James K. Tully, Spanish dancer; Madame Tully, necromancer; Miss Crane, Chinese; Mrs. Logan, Oriental; Mrs. Hines, black and white Pierrette; Miss Crawford, French maid; Mrs. Sharrer, Dutch peasant; Mrs. Harrison, Japanese; Mrs. Charles Daly and Mrs. T. K. Brown, old-fashioned costume; Mrs. Gauthier, 1840 costume; Mrs. Wyeth, Night; Mrs. Spence, Jarmerette; Mrs. Timothy, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Leary, Oriental; Mrs. Heavely, Indian girl; Mrs. Holzman, Spanish girl; Mrs. Phelan, frog; Capt. Buckner, Mephistopheles; Capt. Marshburn, chief; Capt. Greenwald, Indian chief; Capt. Crittenden, Dutch boy; Capt. Walter K. Dunn, costume of bath towels trimmed with sponges and wearing a large placard, "Saturday Night"; Capt. T. K. Brown, a Kentucky colonel; Capt. Crawford, an Oriental beauty; Capt. Newman, Turk; Mrs. Danford and Laframme, Majors Card and Wilde, Capt. Thompson, Newgarden, Richard, Hudnutt, Potts and Mitchell, and Lieut. Heavely, Lieut. Baber, court jester, Spanish and Lieut. Townsend, Boleslavsky; Lieut. Baish, herald; Capt. Bonesteel, farmer; Capt. Leary, Tyrolean; Capt. Arnold, bandit; Capt. Bethel, pirate; Capt. Timothy, bandit; Capt. Wyeth, devil; Capt. Jones and Lieut. Hobbits, Chinamen; Capt. Hines, officer in complete trench equipment; Capt. Cranmer, Moro costume; Capt. J. K. Brown, cowboy; Capt. Hannum, motor corps uniform; Capt. Ross, bandit; Capt. Purdon, 1830 costume; Lieut. Gauthier, French peasant; Capt. Devera, gangster; Capt. Anderson, Cossack. Several officers wore civilian clothes or brought out from the cedar chests the obsolete social full-dress uniform.

On Saturday evening the Triangle Club of Princeton University presented their two-act "melo-farce," "The Isle of Surprise," at Cullum Hall. The hall was crowded with a delighted audience who enjoyed every line and song in the cleverly acted show. The whole thing, acting, singing, scenery and costumes, was well done in the extreme. After the show the Princeton men guests of honor at a hop. During their stay at the post the Princetonians were guests of the cadets in barracks.

There were a number of dinners before the masquerade on Friday. Mrs. David Grant entertained at the club for Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Newman, Capt. and Mrs. Gage, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Hayes, Captain Hibbs and Lieutenant Townsend. Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton's guests at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Major and Mrs. Arcowitch, Capt. and Mrs. Ganece and Capt. and Mrs. O'Hara. Capt. and Mrs. Douglas Greene had supper that evening for Miss Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. Hannum, Capt. and Mrs. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Kahle, Miss Durell, Captains Crittenden, Greenwald and Lindner.

Capt. and Mrs. Thompson's guests at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Danford, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Dunn had dinner before the masquerade for Capt. and Mrs. Hudnutt, Captains Rafferty and Nelson. Guests of Capt. and Mrs. Phelan at dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Dorst, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold and Capt. and Mrs. Ross.

Major and Mrs. Frank P. Lahn were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger on Friday. In the afternoon Major Lahn lectured to the cadets on "Aeronautics." Col. and Mrs. Fieberger had dinner that evening for Major and Mrs. Lahn, Col. and Mrs. Strong, Miss Fieberger and Captain Newgarden. Mrs. Samuel Reber was guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox from Friday to Sunday; on Friday evening they had dinner for Mrs. Reber and Captain Wheat. Mr. and Mrs. Roger Williams, Jr., of New York were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Thompson. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Samuel Reber, Cadets Miles Reber and William Biddle.

Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Brown gave a dinner party on Saturday to celebrate the twelfth graduation anniversary of the Class of 1908, to which belong Captain Brown and the other officers present. The guests were Miss Helen Price, Capt. and Mrs. Avery, Capt. and Mrs. Buckner, Capt. and Mrs. Bonesteel, Capt. and Mrs. Newman, Dr. Stuart, of Princeton, was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Danford.

Col. and Mrs. Timberlake gave a dinner on Saturday for Mr. Wirt Robinson and his bride, who are spending a few days with Colonel Robinson. Miss Elsie Stuart came home from Vassar for the week-end; Miss Shirley Rutherford, of Vassar, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hudnutt. Miss Fieberger had a few guests in for informal tea on Tuesday.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Pendleton on Thursday, the hostess reading her paper on "Dress." Several members joined a giving night event. The Monday Evening Bridge Club met with Col. and Mrs. Fieberger this week.

NOTES OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

Four polo games have been scheduled by the West Point Polo Club to be played in the Riding Hall on the mornings of Feb. 21 and 22. The crack team usually seen in action in the Riding Hall will not appear, the officers' team being selected from the remaining lovers of the game. Several fast players made a good showing in the recent "round robin" contests, and a good exhibition is therefore expected. The Army polo team was defeated by the Union College by a score of 27 to 14 on Feb. 14, the game standing 13 to 12 in favor of the Army at half time. The Army polo team was defeated

a team of Union freshmen by a score of 30 to 11. William Lusk, the coach of the Navy basketball team, was a spectator at the game. The Army-Hamilton College hockey game scheduled for the same date was postponed.

A correspondent writing in The Bray says, in part: "The Army officer must possess characteristics quite different from men in the various pursuits of civil life. The politician must be a partisan—the useful officer cannot be; the lawyer must use his brains and adapt his convictions to suit the needs of his clients' causes—the officer must be steadfast in his loyalty to his duty; the successful man of business must be selfish, quick to seize for himself whatever advantage he can gain over his competitor—the officer must be unselfish, must be ready to defend the helpless, to give up his life in his defense if necessary. The civilian's whole life motive is self-interest—the officer's, service for others. The West Point system is an evolution, and its purpose is to send its graduates into the Army subordinate to authority, intolerant of falseness or of disloyalty, ready to play in the team, with minds that can quickly come to correct decisions and bodies that can endure the greatest hardships."

Beginning in the middle of March and continuing until the end of April a series of talks are to be given on Sunday nights by officers of the post. There is to be one talk each by officers of the Infantry Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Engineers. They are to outline not only the advantages of their several branches of the Service, but will explain the customs prevailing therein and the duties which will devolve upon the cadets who select their branch at graduation. Last year a similar series of talks was given, and of all the Sunday night meetings of the Y.M.C.A. at which talks were given none were more interesting than these. Although they naturally will be of more particular interest to the First Class, attendance will doubtless not be confined to them for subjects of this character will be of vital interest to all the classes.

The Army's speed proved to be too much for the team from Union in the football game which was played on Feb. 14, the score being 27-14. The features of the cadets' final drive was Whitson's shooting from the foul line and the excellent work of Daniels and Blaine. The cadet pokes smothered Union's freshmen by a score of 30-11.

Much interest is being taken in the basketball game between the Army and the Navy, which is to take place on the afternoon of Feb. 21, when the cadets and the midshipmen will meet in a game which is bound to attract a large crowd. Special arrangements are being made to accommodate the expected visitors. Coming at the end of the holiday week, with the big ball in Cullum Hall and the annual 100th Night play of the Corps of Cadets as magnets for visitors, the attendance is bound to be large. The Army, with nine victories out of ten games played this year, is confident of continued success. O'Shea, who formerly handled the Brooklyn, Poly and other metropolitan fives, is coach of the Army squad.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 19, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Dick had as week-end guests, at Carvel Hall, the Misses Narcissa and Anna Riddick, daughters of Dr. Riddick, president of the North Carolina State College of Engineering, and Miss Elizabeth Harden, daughter of John Harden, president of several banks in Raleigh, N.C. Miss Paula Lucas, daughter of Colonel Lucas, U.S.M.C., was the week-end guest of Miss Heffenger, Murray Hill.

Instructor Thomas T. McCabe, Naval Academy, who on leave spent a month in Florida to recuperate from an illness, has returned to Annapolis. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Winters, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winters have closed their home here and are now residing with Mrs. Blanche Boone, 181 Prince George street, Annapolis. Mrs. James Proctor Morton entertained at her apartments on the evening of Feb. 11 with a birthday party in honor of her brother, Comdr. Douglas L. Howard. Mrs. Hamilton Adams Gage was hostess at her home on Murray Hill on Feb. 10, at a party given in honor of Mrs. Bower R. Patrick, wife of Chaplain Patrick, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Annabelle Grimes Collins, wife of Paymaster Clerk J. Thomas Collins, U.S.N., died on Sunday night here following a brief illness of double pneumonia and complication. Her husband is sick at the Naval Hospital. Mrs. Collins left, beside her husband, surviving her, three small children. The remains of Instructor Louis C. Grimes, Department of Modern Languages, Naval Academy, who died here of pneumonia, were sent to Fayetteville, Pa., after religious services in the Naval Academy chapel on Sunday.

Mrs. John Marston, wife of Major Marston, U.S.M.C., entertained on Friday at a Valentine card party. There were eight tables of auction and a dainty prize for each. A few other friends joined for tea. Mrs. Seales, wife of Superintendent Seales, of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Cluvertus, wife of Captain Cluvertus, commandant of midshipmen, pounced.

Prof. Arturo Fernandez and Mrs. Fernandez were hosts at a dinner for six on Feb. 12. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, of North Severn, and Instructor Fowler, of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Fowler. The decorations were suggestive of St. Valentine. On Thursday several hundred citizens of Annapolis and the Naval Academy made their first call upon Mrs. Ritchie, mother of Governor Ritchie, who held her first reception in the Governor's Mansion. Assisting Mrs. Ritchie in receiving were Mrs. Walter Vernon, wife of Commander Vernon, U.S.N., Guy A. Baker, wife of Lieutenant Commander Baker, and Miss Seales, daughter of Rear Admiral Seales, Superintendent of the Academy.

Mrs. H. W. Underwood, wife of Lieutenant Commander Underwood, U.S.N., gave a card party and a tea on Tuesday at her residence at Wardour, near Annapolis. On Saturday last Miss Ollie Root, daughter of Prof. Ralph E. Root, gave a Valentine party to twenty-eight young friends.

Command. J. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reeves left here on Wednesday to attend the wedding of Mrs. Reeves' sister, Mrs. Newton, to Mr. Charles Edmund Fairfax, brother to Lord Fairfax, of England. Lieut. Comdr. George Kester and George Crutcher, of the U.S.S. Ohio, now in the Annapolis Roads, have joined their family here.

The battleship Ohio, Capt. John Halligan commanding, has arrived in the Annapolis Roads, off the Naval Academy. She has been ordered here by the Navy Department to engage in experimental work in connection with the radio station on Greenberry's Point. The principal experiments will be to devise means for better installation of wireless apparatus on ships. In addition to the radio station, the ship will work in co-ordination with the station at Arlington, near Washington.

The semi-annual examinations just concluded have given the football squad a hard blow by making necessary the resignation of Denfield, left guard, and Murray, left tackle, of the team which won from the Army last year. In fact, these men were considered by Coach Doble and others the best men on the team. Carney, a big fellow who might have made a satisfactory substitute, was lost in the same way. Denfield was the only Naval Academy player to be listed by Walter Camp on his All-America teams. Murray was an aggressive tackle and also a valuable member of the lacrosse and boxing teams. Both were in the third class, and would have had two more seasons of football.

Eighty-eight midshipmen have resigned in consequence of the semi-annual examinations. No first class man was called upon to hand in his resignation. The second class had two failures in it and the others were divided between the third and fourth classes. Considering the number of midshipmen, 2,000, the delinquencies were few.

The Naval Academy gymnasts opened their schedule of contests here Saturday afternoon by easily defeating the representatives of the University of Pennsylvania in a dual engagement, 15 to 8 points. The midshipmen garnered all the points in three of the six events, viz., parallel bars, tumbling and rings, their work in each instance being much superior to anything shown by the Red and Blue athletes. Captain Hales, of the Navy troops, came through with flying colors in the only event that he entered, the rings. In only one competition did the Pennsylvanians show to advantage. This was in the club swinging, the work of Gilmore being the equal of that of Striving, and the eight points for first and second place were divided. Taylor, a Navy man, getting three. Penn's other four points were the result of Allen's performance on the horizontal bar, for which he got second place, closely pushing Chapin, of the Army, crack, and Captain Knight was awarded third

on the horse. Excellent work by both teams on the horizontal bar and the rings featured the meet.

The University of Pennsylvania wrestlers were overcome by the Naval Academy grapplers here Saturday, losing by 22 to 9. However, their two victories, gained by Captain Gerson and Pendleton on decisions, constituted the largest number made against the Navy in this line of sport in two seasons. The midshipmen won three decisions and two falls, Gates defeating Rosenberg in the 175-pound class, and Wilkie pinning Myer's shoulders in the unlimited class when only a second of the time remained. Pennsylvania put up a fine fight in every bout, but was on the defensive most of the time except in the two bouts it won.

The Naval Academy won at basketball here Wednesday afternoon from Mt. St. Mary's by 31 to 15, special interest attaching to the game as it is the last of the season on the local court and the next before the game at West Point against the Military Academy team. As usual, the first time the Service schools have met in this sport, the members of the naval contingent are looking forward to it eagerly.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1920.

The garrison was shocked by the sudden and tragic death of Lieut. Col. Fred Lincoln Davidson on Feb. 6. His body was brought to Governors Island the next day and the funeral ceremonies took place at St. Cornelius's Chapel on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8. They were attended by the entire battalion and the officers and their families. The choir steps were banked high with flowers sent by the 22d Infantry, the Governors Island Club, of which Colonel Davidson was secretary and treasurer, by the companies of the Fort Jay battalion and by many loving friends. The pallbearers were Capt. Martin D. Barendse, G. B. Fetterman, Lieut. B. H. Hill, Benjamin W. Pelton, Jack Nichols and Norman W. Nelson. The choir, crucifer and chaplain met the funeral party at the west door of the Chapel and proceeded to the choir rendered the funeral service with the full musical settings, including hymn and the anthem, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," by Gilbert. The funeral escort preceded the caisson to the boat directly after the service and Lieut. A. V. Pope accompanied the body to Washington, Mrs. Davidson and her daughter going on Monday morning. The interment was at Arlington on Tuesday. A Masonic service was held at the residence of the late Colonel Davidson on Sunday afternoon before the funeral. Colonel Davidson was much beloved in the regiment and throughout the garrison and the deepest sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Davidson and her daughter.

Governors Island has been thoroughly "snowed under" in the recent storm and although the main lines of traffic were at once opened, the secondary lines remained for days under the deep covering of glistening white, which bids fair to remain for weeks. There were a number of cases of influenza among the officers' families and the men of various organizations, almost all light in nature, with only one death, Private Colbert, of Company M. The quarantine restrictions were relaxed Feb. 9.

Chaplain Thomas Dempsey, 22d Inf., whose severe experience on the transport Powhatan and safe return have been mentioned in the Journal, sailed again for Antwerp, with the personnel of the Powhatan augmented by other units, on the Northwest Northern Pacific last week.

1ST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Feb. 7, 1920.

A painting school has been established at Camp Zachary Taylor, opening Feb. 2. Courses in exterior house painting, interior finishing, furniture staining and finishing, carriage and automobile painting, marine painting and sign painting will be given. Business school opened Feb. 3. Men will be advanced individually and not by classes. Men taking the course in stenography must take a course in typewriting. Within a short time classes will be organized in bookkeeping, payroll clerk, storekeeper, advertising, salesmanship, business organization and management, and commercial art.

Major Horace F. Hill, Sig. Corps, division signal officer, has procured special machine and equipment for the new electrical school at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Major Gen. C. P. Summerville was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the War Mothers at the Tyler Hotel, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6.

Camp Zachary Taylor Remount Depot was inspected by Col. Stanley Koch and Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Tanbree, Remount Service, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 1. A shipment of horses has been received from the Army Reserve Depot at Columbus, Ohio.

Fire at Camp Zachary Taylor in a building that was being used as an officers' mess for officers of the 2d Field Artillery, destroyed personal property of the officers amounting to \$1,000 and caused \$800 damage to the building.

Capt. I. Lombard, of the 35d French Artillery Regiment, a military attaché of the French Embassy in Washington, visited Camp Zachary Taylor on Feb. 2, looking over the artillery activities and the educational system in vogue at the Field Artillery School for West Point graduates.

First Division Recruiting Circus has secured 425 recruits for the 1st Division organizations in the past week.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Feb. 15, 1920.

Emergency Officers' School opened at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Feb. 9. The Emergency Officers' Class has been organized for temporary officers who desire to prepare for examination for appointment in the Regular Army. Instructors have been employed, textbooks provided, and classes have commenced their studies. The course is divided into two sections—mathematics section, and the history, geography and English section. There will be two classes in each section, to be known as "A" Class and "B" Class. The "A" Class is to complete the course in three months and the "B" Class in four months. Classes 3:15 to 5:15 p.m. daily except Saturday, Sunday and holidays. Major H. L. Anderson, camp personnel adjutant, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the classes.

Carpenters' School opened at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Feb. 8. Full equipment is on hand and an instructor of wide experience is in charge. Instructions will include all branches of carpenter work, estimating and reading of blue prints. New advance courses in general educational schools commenced Feb. 9. High school courses in French and Spanish are now being given. All men who have had an elementary school education are eligible to take the above courses.

Fifth Field Artillery, 1st Division, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., is heading the baseball league of this camp, its team having won six games and lost one to Headquarters Troop, 1st Division.

A reception and ball was given by De Moley Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, in honor of Major Gen. C. P. Summerville and the officers of the 1st Division Camp Zachary Taylor, and Camp Knox on Feb. 12 in Louisville, Ky. All officers and their ladies were invited.

Col. J. L. Benedict and H. G. Bishop, General Staff, visited Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Feb. 10 to inspect the personnel of the 1st Division.

First Division Recruiting Circus has obtained 469 recruits during the week of Feb. 4-11, gaining thirty-four more recruits than in the previous week. Recruits that join the 1st Division are given furloughs and have the privilege of taking whatever courses they desire in the schools at Camp Zachary Taylor.

The annual carnival of Athletics will be held at the Army in Louisville, Ky., March 20, under the auspices of the Louisville Amateur Athletic Federation. Officers and men of Camp Zachary Taylor are invited to take part in the events.

The War Department has shifted headquarters for the purchase of horses and mules to Louisville, Ky. Col. H. R. Richmond, Q.M.C., has been designated as the purchasing officer. He has established his offices at 808 and 804 Norton Building in this city, and will enter immediately upon his new duties. In addition to purchasing the necessary Artillery and Cavalry horses and mules for the requirements of the 1st Division, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., he will buy and ship to all other units of the Army such horses as may be required

and designated for that purpose by the Chief of the Remount Service in Washington.

2D DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, Feb. 8, 1920.

General Pershing reviewed the division on Feb. 4. The Commanding General was highly complimented on the appearance of the men and equipment by General Pershing and his staff and the former Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F., remarking upon the present strength of the division said: "It actually makes a lump come up in my throat when I see the division now and compare it with what it was when last reviewed by me at Gladbach, Germany, in May, 1919." He further remarked that the achievements of the 2d Division during the World War were second to those of no other division and that the history of the war was written on the sleeves of the men who were wearing wound chevrons. After the review the General and party motored to Camp Stanley to inspect the troops stationed there.

Col. Harvey W. Miller, adjutant general of the division, sustained serious injuries when returning from the review Wednesday morning. The horse that the Colonel was riding slipped on the pavement and fell, pinning Colonel Miller under him and breaking one of the bones in his leg. Colonel Miller was taken to the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, where he will be for some time. He is getting along as well as could be expected, but it will be over a month before he can be returned to duty. Colonel Miller joined the division on Dec. 12, having been assigned as adjutant general directly from Washington. Lieut. Col. C. P. Hall, C.O., Division Trains, has been detailed as acting adjutant during the temporary absence of Colonel Miller.

The officers of the division and their wives all turned out Tuesday evening to greet General Pershing at the reception and dance given in his honor by General Dickman and staff at Fort Sam Houston.

Due to the epidemic of influenza no more dances will be held. The total number of influenza cases reported so far is 138, of which approximately sixty have been returned to duty. Due to the great care and precautionary measures taken by the division surgeon and his assistants the epidemic has been fairly successfully combated and the number of cases is decreasing daily. Open air picture shows only have been given.

The officers of the 9th Infantry gave a reception and tea in honor of Miss Donald and Miss Davis, former welfare workers with the 2d Division in France and Germany, at the 9th Infantry officers' club, from four to six in the afternoon, on Saturday, Jan. 31. Miss Donald joined the 9th Infantry at the battle of Soissons on July 18, 1918, and remained with the regiment in all its engagements in France and throughout its stay in Germany as a member of the Army of Occupation. Her courage under fire and unselfishness regarding her personal comfort and safety while endeavoring to keep the men supplied with the comforts she was able to distribute endeared her with all whom she served. Miss Davis served with the 2d Engineers and the 5th Marines throughout the entire time the division remained overseas and was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government for bravery under fire. During the fighting in the Champagne sector on Oct. 4, 1918, the men were without amuses or any other comforts whose value increased a thousand times under such conditions, so Miss Davis "hiked" back many kilometers to a base of supplies, where she purchased, with her personal funds, two truck loads full of supplies. She was refused transportation to get these supplies back to the lines and was compelled to appropriate two trucks. In the six days of fighting that followed and under heavy shell fire Miss Davis made daily trips through the lines, distributing tobacco and chocolate. Miss Donald gave a reception and luncheon to the enlisted men of the 9th Infantry at the 9th Infantry officers' club Saturday afternoon, Feb. 7.

Officers of the 9th Infantry have joined the old-time 9th Infantry officers' mess, which is the owner of the famous Liscum Punch Bowl. At the election of officers for the ensuing year the following were chosen: President, Col. Harris Jenkins; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Col. John L. Jenkins; board of governors, Major E. D. Cooke, Capt. Roland Wilkins and Lieut. Raymond K. Mitchell.

Capt. R. A. McDonald has returned from a visit with his relatives at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. First Lieut. Joseph W. Starkey has been ill for several weeks in the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. F. C. Test, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Test, 23d Inf., has been very ill with the influenza. Major Benjamin Hill, who has been seriously ill with influenza at the Base Hospital, is rapidly improving. Capt. George B. Buntel, M.C., has been admitted to the Base Hospital, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. He was taken sick while on leave in Louisville. Capt. Cecil Fleming, 17th Field Art., who has been in Chicago, due to the serious illness of his wife, has returned. Mrs. Fleming is much improved in health and will join the Captain here about March 1.

Capt. F. T. Norcross, 2d Engrs., and Mrs. Norcross have taken apartments at 811 Avenue D, San Antonio. Captain Norcross will leave for Dallas the early part of next week for recruiting duty.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 9, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Otho B. Rosenbaum entertained with a dinner Friday. The guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James H. McRae, Col. and Mrs. Meadames Coches, Whipple, K. T. Smith, Bennett, Preston, Holbrook, Schindler, West, Smedburg and a number of others. Misses Marjorie and Jean McArthur entertained at dinner Saturday as a pleasure for Miss Pitcher, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. J. M. Holmes came from Fort Riley on Monday to spend several weeks with her mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely, in Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. William Hones announce the birth in Leavenworth on Feb. 8 of a daughter, to whom they have given the name of Jean Caroline. Mrs. Hones before her marriage was Miss Dorothy Meyer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. O. B. Meyer. In May Mrs. Hones will sail with her daughter for Germany to join Captain Hones.

Robert Higgins, captain of the Pennsylvania state football team last year, has taken up the duties of physical director at Fort Leavenworth and will rank as captain.

Col. and Mrs. F. M. Hopkins are entertaining Mrs. Dawson J. Blackmore, of Cincinnati. Mrs. James H. McRae left Sunday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Stough, in Berkeley, Calif. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Griffin leave Thursday for Washington, D.C. For the pleasure of Mrs. Dawson J. Blackmore, of Cincinnati, Mrs. W. H. Buzz entertained at tea Saturday, and Mrs. F. M. Hopkins entertained with a tea Sunday.

Miss Laura V. Adams left Friday for Fort Riley to be the guest of Miss Nancy Hawkins. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Nevins, of Kansas City, Mo., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Landrum. Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Landrum are entertaining Miss Mackay, of Sedalia, Mo.

One of the most enjoyable and clever social functions given this season at the garrison was the rummage bridge given by Mrs. John Morgan and Mrs. Herbert Crosby. The invitations were in rhyme and the acceptances were also in verse. After the arrival of the guests a bulletin board holding all of the answers to the invitations, similar to the bulletin boards posted in the Army Service Schools, was set up and the guests voted on the most clever acceptances, the decision going to Mrs. George McB. Weeks and Mrs. L. C. Welborn.

The Misses Lou and Cynthia Ulina, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Willis Ulina, are ill with influenza and pneumonia at the home of their grandmother, Mrs. O. R. Taylor, in Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Eugene M. Landrum entertained at dinner on Saturday, honoring their guest, Miss Mackay, of Sedalia, Mo. The guests included a number of visiting young people of the garrison.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 16, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. E. C. Carey are entertaining Mrs. Sue Merriman, of the Presidio of San Francisco, who will remain several months as their guest. Col. and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindler presided at a dinner Friday evening previous to the hop for Col. and Mrs. Frank Coches, Col. and Mrs. M. B. Stokes, Col. and Mrs. F. L. Knudson, Capt. and Mrs. K. T.

Biggs and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Menning. Col. Willis Ulina arrived Friday from Seattle to join Mrs. Ulina and daughter and attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. O. B. Taylor. Colonel Ulina is in command of Fort Wright. Miss Cynthia Ulina, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is improving rapidly.

Major and Mrs. William Blanchard entertained with a dinner Monday at the Chocolate Shop as a farewell previous to their departure for Washington, D.C., where Major Blanchard will receive his discharge. Later they will go to their home in Chicago. The guests were Capt. B. E. Baer, Capt. W. M. Flynn, Lieut. E. F. Lachance, Major Berry, Capt. William Benwick, Miss Burns and Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. P. D. Glasford entertained with a bridge party on Thursday evening, honoring Mrs. Sue Merriman. Major George Pulsifer, Jr., U.S.A., who has been the guest of his parents in Leavenworth for several months, left Tuesday for Cleveland, to be under the care of a specialist. Major Pulsifer was severely wounded in an accident in France, resulting in paralysis of the lower part of his body. He is somewhat improved but still in a critical condition.

About seventy-five per cent. of the officers and their families have been victims of the influenza epidemic which has been raging in Kansas for the past fortnight. Many social functions have been postponed for several weeks.

Mrs. G. Sturtevant entertained at bridge Saturday as a pleasure for Mrs. Sue Merriman. Mrs. H. C. Wolf entertained three tables at bridge Friday and a number of friends attended the tea which followed. Mrs. E. A. Meyer was hostess at bridge on Monday as a pleasure for Mrs. Dawson J. Blackmore, of Cincinnati, guest of Col. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins. Among the many social functions given Mrs. Blackmore during her visit with Mrs. Hopkins were bridge parties given by Mrs. W. C. Short and Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne.

Prisoners at Fort Leavenworth of Col. Edward Calvert, commandant at Fort Robinson, Neb., will regret to learn of the death of his mother in Bowling Green, Ky., which occurred last week.

Plans have been made at Fort Leavenworth for the aviation field which will be a part of the Army School of the Line. Information that the planes and a number of officers and enlisted men in the Aviation Corps will come to Fort Leavenworth have been received and preparations are being made to quarter the men and to house six airplanes. The field, which is located southwest of the Family Apartments, is now used as a golf course, but already the grading of the ground has begun. The War Department has decided that with Fort Leavenworth determined to be the finishing school for officers of nearly all branches of the Service, it is necessary to have aviation at the General Service Schools. Nearly every arm of the Service is represented among the students, from the Tank Corps to the Infantry. Work of piping the new field to carry water to the planes will be started in a few days. The climate here is ideal for flying and work in the aviation branch will continue throughout the summer months. Canvas hangars will be used to house the planes at first.

Robert Higgins, assistant to the recreational and educational officer at the Disciplinary Barracks, has organized athletic and boxing classes for all officers on duty at Fort Leavenworth and the classes are well under way. This week he will start boxing classes for the enlisted personnel. Robert Higgins was twice a member of Walter Camp's All-American football team. He served in the Army as a first lieutenant in the 80th Division, going overseas with that unit. He returned last summer and finished his studies at the Pennsylvania University, playing end on the football team.

Twelve inmates of the Disciplinary Barracks, all former soldiers in the Army who were tried by general court-martial on a charge of murder in November, 1918, learned their fate Monday after being held in solitary confinement cells for more than a year and a half. They were tried on the charge of murdering General Prisoner Shelby Hile on July 29, 1918. Hile was looked upon as an informer by other prisoners. He was summoned to the wing of a cell by a fictitious call when a gang of prisoners struck him with a gas pipe. The court-martial lasted ten days and had unusual features. Six civilian lawyers, four from Kansas City, Mo., employed by relatives of the prisoners, represented the defense. The wife of a prominent diplomatic official of the Government, employed a special attorney to defend her brother, a young soldier. He was acquitted by the court-martial. One other was acquitted and twelve have been held in solitary confinement until Monday. The court sentenced Alexander Kahn, Robert R. Le Cocq and Donald Fisher, the three alleged leaders, to be hung. This was approved by the reviewing authorities, but President Wilson commuted their sentence to life imprisonment. Harold J. Keyes also got a life sentence, which the reviewing officer disapproved, and he goes free. F. J. Cooney received life sentence, which the President commuted to twenty years. Abraham Garlick was given a life sentence, which the President commuted to two years. William Cook, William Schieman, George W. Jerue, William Peters, George A. Polson and William W. Bennett all received life sentences, which the President commuted to fifteen years. He ordered that the prisoners serve their new sentences in the Federal civil penitentiary, and they were transferred to that institution Monday afternoon.

COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Strong, Mass., Feb. 16, 1920.

Captain Cottrell is away on a ten days' sick leave. He and Mrs. Cottrell are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Percy Chain, at their home near Philadelphia. Mrs. Cottrell will remain with her parents for a few weeks. Mr. Edwards, the Service Club director, is on duty again after a severe attack of influenza.

Fort Andrews is still quarantined on account of influenza. Mrs. Smith is visiting her son, Lieut. Arthur Smith. Dr. and Mrs. Ruggles are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Hawkins. On Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Willis entertained at bridge for the officers and ladies of the post. Present: Chaplain and Mrs. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Hussey, Lieut. and Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Smith, Major Hart and Lieutenant Smith. Prizes were won by Mrs. Flagg and Lieutenant Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Hood and their small son are all on sick report. Major and Mrs. Hawkins are being congratulated upon the birth of a son of Feb. 10. Last Monday the Service Club at Fort Andrews gave a successful whist and informal dancing party at the post exchange.

The Fort Strong Service Club's new toboggan was christened last Tuesday night, when the officers and ladies of the post had a coasting party after the picture show. The latest addition to the garrison is Lieutenant Sanderson, D.C. The card club met Friday night with Capt. and Mrs. Safford. On Sunday afternoon Miss Foote entertained informally at tea.

The Fort Strong Service Club gave a very pretty masquerade dance Wednesday night. The Children's Club had its first meeting on Saturday afternoon in the Hostess House at Fort Strong. Monday night the ladies of the non-commissioned officers' families entertained their friends with a very enjoyable leap year dance.

Fort Banks, Mass., Feb. 18, 1920.

The Service Club held its regular dance on Feb. 10, when the new feature of providing numbered invitation cards was inaugurated, and proved highly successful. The 10th O.A.O. band furnished excellent music and the hall was artistically decorated.

Officers' Bowling Club parties continued in popularity. On Feb. 5, after the usual match, the officers and ladies assembled with Capt. and Mrs. Hickey at their home, where a delightful supper was served and dancing was indulged in. On Feb. 12 a spirited bowling match was held, the pool for high score going to Captain Wise. After the match Captain Aylward entertained the party at Capt. and Mrs. Hickey's quarters.

The married non-commissioned officers and wives of the post met Feb. 11 for cards and dancing in the post exchange, at the invitation of the hostess, Mrs. Hoban. On this occasion the nucleus of an Auxiliary to the Service Club was formed. This was made up of the non-commissioned officers and ladies and probably of the other enlisted men's wives later. The meetings will be informal and will be held in the Hostess House, and on these occasions plans for general helpfulness to the post will be formulated and many pleasant parties are anticipated.

Feb. 14 was the date set last month for the Fort Banks

junior party at the Hestess House. The hour was set for two in the afternoon, but by one o'clock a full attendance had assembled and a long, happy afternoon was enjoyed. The little nature class is becoming interesting and the choosing of hostesses from the little girls is proving fine training. The boys serve the refreshments and a very happy spirit prevails. Plans are under way for a little play at Easter time and at the first opportunity Mrs. Holohan will take the juniors for their first hike to study nature in the open. At their party valentines were the decorative feature and pink the prevailing color.

The Military Hospital Aid continues to dispense "good cheer to sick soldiers," living up to its slogan without a single break in the days it set apart for this duty in 1917. The Aid is composed of women of Winthrop and Mrs. James F. Howell is vice president.

The officers and ladies of the Boston Harbor Defenses were tendered a delightful reception at the post exchange, Fort Banks, Tuesday afternoon. A large number of representative women from Winthrop and Greater Boston were glad of an opportunity to renew old acquaintance with the officers and to meet them with a view to extending the courtesies of various clubs and social organizations to the representatives of the Army. Dancing was enjoyed, with the excellent Headquarters band of the 10th C.A.C. in attendance.

Forty-eight ladies attended the joint tea given by Mrs. James F. Howell, of Fort Banks, and Mesdames Cowan, Griffin, Simpson and Patterson, of Winthrop, on Feb. 10. Mrs. Howell had as her guests of honor Mrs. H. A. Webber and Mrs. C. T. Marsh. This was the second link in a chain of tea to be given for the benefit of the Jewett Players of Boston, which is a group of very fine, artistic English players. Col. and Mrs. Howell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cowan, of Winthrop, at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club, at the Colby-Plaza Hotel on Feb. 5. Mrs. Howell is president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Canadian Club and is also chairman of the Military Hospital Aid. Capt. Jacob Frank, C.A.C., left Feb. 4 for Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Athletic activities have been curtailed recently on account of severe weather, sickness and absence of a large part of the command on recruiting furlough. Scheduled basketball games and the Coast Defense athletic meet have been postponed. Fort Banks played the Coast Defense Headquarters basketball team Feb. 16, Fort Banks winning 32 to 13. Basketball games and boxing matches are being arranged with Fort McKiley, Me., and Fort Rodman, Mass.

ARMY OFFICERS ON CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commanding the military district of El Paso, with headquarters at Fort Bliss, in testifying at El Paso on Feb. 6 before the Senate sub-committee investigating the Mexican situation, declared his belief that to those who were in a position to judge and who had observed events closely, the future of Mexico was "utterly hopeless" if the country should be left solely in the control of Mexicans. He asserted that "murder, rapine and destruction" prevail in Mexico, according to a press dispatch from the Texas city. He believed there is little difference between the Carranzistas and other factions.

"The intolerable conditions," continued the General, "which have covered a period of nearly ten years, have continually grown worse, and I am convinced that the apex of shameful and horror, as viewed from the American conception of justice and decency, was reached last fall, a condition which still exists. The Mexican government during its ten years of critical time has never, so far as I can determine, done one genuinely friendly thing toward our Government. On the other hand, the Mexican government, or its people, has done no end of discourteous, contemptuous and offensive things of large importance toward our Government and people. The result has been increased estrangement and an increased hatred of the people of the United States. There are no end of reports that show that Americans are being murdered or captured and held for ransom, foreign-owned properties are being confiscated or practically destroyed. Mexican bands are committing horrible crimes, and in isolated places continue to make raids upon the persons and property of American citizens located upon our side of the border. Everywhere in Mexico, as far as can be observed, there is lack of progress. Murder, rapine, and destruction prevail. There is no evidence of constructive statesmanship. We who closely observe believe the future of Mexico, so far as it affects us, is utterly hopeless if left solely in the control of Mexicans."

Asked by Senator Albert B. Fall, chairman of the committee, if there was any means of outwardly distinguishing between those who are termed bandits and the other armed forces in Mexico, the General replied, "That has been a very hard question to answer. I think I express the opinion of all officers when I say that it is impossible for us to make any distinction between them. Officially, we do not use the term 'bandit.' You mean that, officially, they all look alike?" asked Senator Fall. "We treat them, officially, all as Mexicans," General Howze answered.

Col. Francis W. Glover, U.S.A., chief of staff of the El Paso district, identified an official casualty list which contained the names of twenty-three Americans and five Mexicans who have been killed or wounded in the El Paso district since February, 1917, as a result of conditions existing on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Carranzistas and Villistas were about equally responsible, he said. The Colonel added that Gen. Felipe Angeles, who was recently executed by order of President Carranza, and who was in the fight in June, 1919, at Juarez, across the river from El Paso, between Carranza and Villa forces, wrote a letter to Col. John B. Irwin, U.S.A., affirming that all the firing into El Paso had been done by Carranzistas and that his orders to Villistas not to fire across the river had not been obeyed. Nevertheless, said Colonel Glover, both Villistas and Carranzistas fired into El Paso, killing and wounding several soldiers and civilians.

On Feb. 9 Col. G. T. Langhorne, Capt. W. V. Ochs and Leonard F. Matlack, all 8th Cavalry, testified. They said that, in their opinion, if Regular Army troops were withdrawn from the Mexican border it would be impossible for American citizens on the American side of the border, especially in the neighborhood of the Big Bend country, Texas, to continue to occupy their homes. They all agreed that in no single instance that they could recall, had the Mexican military or civil authorities rendered them, or any other Army officers on duty on the border, positive assistance in combatting the activities of the numerous bands of Mexicans that have raided Americans on the American side of the border, committing murder and other crimes. They added that there was plenty of evidence that Carranza soldiers had participated in many of the raids.

JACOB REED'S SONS WASHINGTON BRANCH.

Officers of our Army and Navy who are located in Washington will be pleased to learn that Mr. A. H. Canaan, Washington representative of Jacob Reed's Sons, of Philadelphia, has recently thoroughly reorganized and newly outfitted the store at 611 Fourth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Established in 1824, the house of Jacob Reed's Sons has for many years ably

catered to the personal needs of Service men in clothing, uniforms and furnishings, and is now better than ever stocked with everything required in Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers' uniforms and equipment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ROOTE.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1920, a son to Major Henry A. Roote, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Roote.

BROWNE.—Born at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 14, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Davenport Browne, U.S.N., a son, Davenport Browne, Jr.

GIBERT.—Born at Shaw, Miss., Feb. 14, 1920, to Mr. J. M. Gibert and Mrs. Gibert a daughter.

HENNESSEY.—Born at Topeka, Kas., Feb. 11, 1920, to the wife of Col. P. J. Hennessey, U.S.A., a son.

HONES.—Born at St. John's Hospital, Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 8, 1920, to the wife of Capt. William Hones, U.S.A., a daughter, granddaughter of Col. Oren B. Meyer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Meyer.

JAFFER.—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Joseph H. Jaffer, Dental Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Louise Jaffer.

JONES.—Born at Camp Jackson, S.C., Feb. 4, 1920, to the wife of Major Clifford R. Jones, U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Fitch Jones.

MARSH.—Born at Camp Bagg, Fayetteville, N.C., Feb. 1, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Alonzo C. Marsh, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, Franklin Charles Marsh.

MOELLER.—Born at New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 13, 1920, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Moeller, Coast Art. Corps, a son, Redman Snow Moeller.

O'GRADY.—Born at Paterson, N.J., Jan. 21, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald B. O'Grady a son, Gerald Burnett, Jr.

ORTON.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, 1920, to the wife of Major William R. Orton, U.S.A., a son, William Graves Orton, grandson of Major Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., and Mr. A. Graves.

PACE.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Pace, Jr., U.S.N., a son, Joseph Jeffrey Pace.

SHORT.—Born at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1920, to the wife of Mr. M. P. Short, of Sardinia, Miss., late of the U.S. Infantry, a daughter, Mary Jane Short.

SPENCER.—Born Feb. 6, 1920, a daughter, Mary Mercer Spencer, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eugene Tritle Spencer, U.S.A., at Camp Bagg, N.C., Feb. 6, 1920.

VOORHIES.—Born at New Orleans, La., recently, to the wife of Capt. Hugh G. Voorhies, Dental Corps, U.S.A., retired, a son, Hugh Gordon Voorhies.

WOODWARD.—Born at Manila, P.I., Dec. 20, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. C. W. Woodward, U.S.A., a son, Clare Wallace Woodward, Jr.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—PEASE.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1920, Capt. Frank Taylor Chambers, Corps of Engrs., U.S.N., and Mrs. Florence Newell Pease.

GOLDEN—NUTTMAN.—At Camp Benning, Ga., Jan. 28, 1920, Capt. James B. Golden, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Long Nuttman, daughter of Col. Louis M. Nuttman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nuttman.

JENKINS—HARTWELL.—At San Diego, Calif., Feb. 8, 1920, Lieut. Samuel P. Jenkins, U.S.N., and Miss Hazel Hartwell.

KELLY—SMITH.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1920, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Kelly, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Fayrer Smith.

PATTON—WELLS.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1920, Capt. Milton Humes Patton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Anne Humes Wells.

ROOT—FLADD.—At Horton, Kas., Dec. 11, 1919, Major Barton P. Root, U.S.A., and Miss Grace Fladd.

THOMAS—CHASE.—At Camp Stokesburg, P.I., Dec. 6, 1919, Capt. Kramer Thomas, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Chase.

THOMAS—FORD.—At Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, Feb. 14, 1920, Thomas Shipley Thomas, formerly captain, 26th U.S. Infantry, 1st Div., and Miss Fanny Taliaferro Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richards Ford, of New York City.

WALTZ—ZIMMERMAN.—At Gary, Ind., Jan. 1, 1920, Lieut. Col. Floyd Randall Waltz, U.S.A., and Miss Martha Elizabeth Zimmerman.

DIED.

ALFORD.—Died at Lexington, Mo., Feb. 14, 1920, Mrs. Marie Stevens Alford, mother of Col. R. J. Maxey, who died at Cantigny, France, on May 28, 1918, and of Mrs. C. L. Mitchell, wife of Captain Mitchell, Mrs. Dean Halford, wife of Colonel Halford, and a sister of Col. R. Stevens, U.S.A.

BENNETT.—Died of pneumonia at Department Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 29, 1920, in his sixteenth year, John Robinson Bennett, eldest son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett, Inf., U.S.A.

BOOK.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 4, 1920, Mr. Charles K. Book, brother of Rear Admiral George M. Book, U.S.N., retired.

BROWN.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1920, John Livingston Brown, husband of Edith Hutchison Brown.

CALHOUN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1920, Mrs. Edna E. Calhoun, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Guy K. Calhoun, U.S.N.

DAVISON.—Died at Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1920, Lieut. Col. Peter W. Davison, Inf., U.S.A., from cerebral thrombosis.

DAY.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 12, 1920, Frances E. Day, wife of Col. Frederick E. Day, U.S. Int.

DE LEUW.—Died at Riverside, Ill., Jan. 30, 1920, Mrs. Martha Guthrie, wife of Charles E. De Leuw, formerly captain, 4th Engrs., 4th Div., U.S.A.

FORD.—Died at Langley Field, Va., Feb. 12, 1920, 2d Lieut. Chester C. Ford, U.S.A.

FULLER.—Died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 17, 1920, of pneumonia, Mr. Frank W. Fuller, father of Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley, wife of Colonel Wheatley, U.S.A.

GAINES.—Died at El Paso, Texas, Feb. 7, 1920, Mr. W. L. Gaines, father of Mrs. Surles, wife of Capt. A. D. Surles, Cav., U.S.A.

GALBRETH.—Died at Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 15, 1920, Mrs. E. E. Galbreth, mother of Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, wife of the late Commander Keyes, U.S.N.

GLOVER.—Died at New York City, Jan. 31, 1920, Mr. Henry W. B. Glover, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Glover is survived by his wife, who was Edith Cleborne, daughter of the late Dr. C. J. Cleborne, U.S.N., three sons, C. Van C. Glover, Lieut. R. Orden Glover, U.S.N., and Morgan Glover, and one daughter, Miss Gladys Glover.

GOODE.—Died at Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1920, Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan Goode, mother of Lieutenant Goode, U.S.A. Interment in May at West Point, N.Y.

GORDON.—Died Feb. 15, 1920, at Walter Reed Hospital, Tacoma Park, D.C., Edward E. Gordon, brother of Col. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

GRINDALL.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14, 1920, Dr. Charles S. Grindall, uncle of Mrs. Walter A. Bloodorn, of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

HANCOCK.—Died at his home in Austin, Texas, Mr. Lewis Hancock, who is survived by his wife and four children—Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Hancock, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Hancock, Mrs. Steadman S. Hanks, of New York City, and Miss Mildred Hancock.

HECOX.—Died at Greenville, Mich., Feb. 12, 1920, Mr. L. E. Hecox, father of Major F. C. Hecox, M.T. Corps, U.S.A.

HILL.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1920, Capt. William O. Hill, U.S.A., an emergency officer.

HOPKINS.—Died at Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 15, 1920, Lieut. Ray C. Hopkins, U.S.N., of tuberculosis.

HOKE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1920, 2d Lieut. Andrew B. Hoke, U.S.A.

JEROLAMON.—Died Feb. 7, 1920, in Brooklyn, N.Y., Prescott Hubbard Jerolamon, late M.S.E., 801st Aero Squadron, A.E.F.

KNOX.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 16, 1920, Lieut. Comdr. Furney M. Knox, U.S.N., from pneumonia.

NEAL.—Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1920, Mrs. Mary C. Neal, on her seventy-eighth birthday, widow of Congressman John R. Neal and mother of Mrs. W. E. Wheelock, of Chattanooga. Senator J. R. Neal, of Knoxville, and Comdr. G. F. Neal, U.S.N.

PEARY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1920, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Civil Engr. Corps, U.S.N., retired.

POURIE.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 11, 1920, Mrs. Gladys Pourie, wife of Col. James R. Pourie, U.S.A.

ROGERS.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 9, 1920, after a lingering illness, Vivian Josephine Rogers, wife of Col. James S. Rogers, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Newton and Rodney T. Rogers.

ROSS.—Died at Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 9, 1920, Med. Dir. John W. Ross, U.S.N., retired.

RYAN.—Died at sea aboard the Army transport Sherman, Dec. 5, 1920, Commissary Sergt. Andrew Ryan, U.S.A., retired, aged sixty-four years, husband of Mrs. Margaret C. Ryan, of Alameda, Calif.

SCHUECH.—Died at Missoula, Mont., Feb. 2, 1920, Mr. Strangh Schuech, son of Prof. and Mrs. Frederick C. Schuech, and nephew of Col. Frank Halstead and Major Ben W. Feldt, U.S.A.

SCHUETT.—Died at Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 9, 1920, Mrs. Minnie Schuett, mother of Sergt. Major A. J. Schuett, U.S.A., retired.

SHIELDS.—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Feb. 14, 1920, Eileen G. Shields, three and one-half-year-old daughter of Lieut. Col. W. S. Shields, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shields. Interment at Arlington Cemetery Feb. 16.

TAYLOR.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 9, 1920, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Willis Uihne, wife of Colonel Uihne, U.S. Inf.

WINANS.—Died at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 9, 1920, Edith M. A. Winans, wife of Lieut. Col. E. B. Winans, 2d Cav., U.S.A., and daughter of Brig. Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., retired.

WRIGHT.—Died at Taunton, Mass., Feb. 11, 1920, Lorenzo C. Wright, father of Mrs. George H. Reese, wife of Q.M. Sergt. George H. Reese, Q.M.C., U.S.A.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 8, 1920.

One of the brilliant affairs of last week inspired by the visit of Gen. John J. Pershing to the city was the dinner party with which Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman entertained prior to the reception and dance, with which General Dickman and staff complimented the distinguished visitor at the post gymnasium. The historical old building where scores of nationally-known heroes have lived and been entertained was never more attractive than on this occasion. The personnel included General Pershing, the honor guest, and Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, Colonel Yates, Col. J. G. Quackenbush, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William S. Scott, and Col. W. T. Johnson. Mrs. J. T. Woodhull was hostess. Tuesday at luncheon at the Country Club for Mesdames H. H. Sevier, W. S. Scott, C. G. Treat, G. Eichlitz, W. B. Tuttle, E. A. Wilson, T. W. Campbell, E. Gusenther, Adolph Wagner, Miss Donna Harter and the hostess.

The educational and vocational schools along the border already are achieving success, and the educational schools at Del Rio are probably the best in the Army, Major J. W. Page said on return from an inspection trip.

Officers of the 9th Infantry gave a reception and tea Thursday in honor of Miss Donald and Miss Davis, former relief workers with the 2d Division in France and Germany, at the 9th Infantry Officers' Club.

Col. and Mrs. Hiram Phillips have as their house guest Col. Raymond F. Metcalfe, of Washington, who will be stationed here. Mrs. Metcalfe will shortly join Colonel Metcalfe. Mrs. A. W. Erskine, guest of Major and Mrs. Robert L. Fain, left yesterday for her home in Mercedes.

Capt. Louis E. Appleby left Friday night for Memphis, Tenn., where he will visit his mother, Mrs. C. E. Appleby.

Major Sam C. Bell entertained with a Mexican supper in honor of Major General Dickman and Mrs. Dickman. A brilliant affair was the dance given at the Kelly Field Aviation Club Friday evening, with the officers of the 1st Pursuit Group as hosts.

Col. and Mrs. Casad entertained with a dinner party in their quarters prior to the reception given in honor of Gen. John J. Pershing.

STATE FORCES.

The 65th Field Artillery, New York Guard, Colonel Hubbard, of Buffalo, will assemble in its armory Monday night, Feb. 23, for duty in connection with the presentation of the World War Memorial Certificates, issued by the Government of the Republic of France to the families of the American soldiers, sailors and marines who lost their lives in the war.

In connection with the reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant General Peary, of that state, under the National Defense act approved by Congress on June 8, 1916, republishes the Act of Assembly approved by the state on May 5, 1917, and enjoins upon all officers to study its requirements and conform thereto.

The Memorial Tablet Committee of the Veteran Association, 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., have completed all arrangements for the entertainments to be held in the armory in New York city on afternoons of Saturday, Feb. 21, and Monday, Feb. 23, also evening performances. Afternoon performance starts at two o'clock and evenings at eight o'clock. The entertainments will consist of ten first-class professional acts and an old-fashioned barn dance, the dancing taking place between each act and after the show. Music will be furnished by the 12th Infantry band.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, New York Guard, will review the 69th Infantry in its armory on Tuesday night, Feb. 24, at 8:40 o'clock.

A review and parade of the 8th Coast Defense command, New York Guard, Col. E. F. Austin, will be held in the armory, Kingsbridge road and Jerome avenue, Saturday night, Feb. 21. The reviewing officer will be Hon. Henry Bruckner, Borough of the Bronx.

NATIONAL MACHINE GUN ASSOCIATION.

Machine gun officers and non-commissioned officers of all ranks and services will meet at the armory of the 71st Infantry, New York Guard, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York city, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, for forming a national organization of machine gunners, similar to those now existing in the infantry, cavalry and other arms of the service. Plans for the meeting were tentatively made at a recent gathering of machine-gun officers, at which Lieut. Col. Edward McLeer, Jr., presided. Lieutenant Colonel McLeer, who is adjutant general-division adjutant of the State Guard, was divisional machine-gun officer of the 27th Division overseas. Inquiries regarding the new organization may be addressed to Lieut. Col. Edward McLeer, Jr., Division Headquarters, Municipal Building, New York city, or Capt. Merritt Crawford, chairman National Organization Committee, 7th Regiment Armory, 643 Park avenue, New York city.

CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

Change of Military Academy Examination Date.

On account of the prevalence of influenza in many sections of the country, all candidates for West Point are being notified that the 1920 examination for entrance to the United States Military Academy has been postponed from March 2 to March 16.

The following candidates were designated during the week ending Jan. 31 for the Military Academy entrance examination with a view to admission in June, 1920:

Arkansas—5th Dist., Kenneth M. Goode, 1st alt., Conway. Senator Kirby, Albert S. J. Dougherty, jr., 703 North Seventh St., Fort Smith.

Colorado—1st Dist., George A. Smith, jr., 1st alt., 1667 Harrison St.; Leslie H. Rose, 2d alt., 1190 South York St., Denver.

District of Columbia—Philip R. Garges, 2d alt., 191 Twelfth St., N.E., Washington, D.C.

Georgia—1st Dist., Noah M. Brinson, 1st alt., Cobbtown. 10th Dist., Harold M. Cook, Blyth. 11th Dist., William O. Buchanan, Waycross; Lloyd Bruce, Ocala.

Illinois—15th Dist., Robert E. Perkins, 130 South Twenty-fourth St., Quincy. 20th Dist., William C. Elledge, Pittsfield; Eugene D. Day, 1st alt., Jerseyville; Albin D. Molehorn, 2d alt., Jacksonville.

Iowa—10th Dist., Clarence E. Hunter, 1st alt., Madrid. Kansas—2d Dist., Clifford Funtston, Carlyle. 5th Dist., Joseph H. Doeble, Hanover. 6th Dist., Hugh M. King, 1st alt., Logan. 8th Dist., Arnold R. Thornton, 1st alt., McPherson.

Maryland—Senator France, Randall Sollenberger, 115 West Leaville St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—3d Dist., Sanford A. Carroll, 2d alt., Fiske. 4th Dist., James A. Cooke, 2d alt., Westfield. 10th Dist., Frederick M. O'Hara, 1st alt., 255 Bunker Hill St., Charlestown. 11th Dist., George W. Gilmore, 3d Hancock St., Boston; Malcolm A. MacLeod, 48 Cohasset St., Roslindale; Ralph J. Lyman, 1st alt., 99 Orchard St., Jamaica Plain; Harry E. Warner, 2d alt., 6 Sheldon St., Roslindale, Boston; Harold D. Martin, 1st alt., 72 West Rutland Square, Boston; Gerald J. Sullivan, 2d alt., 233 Poplar St., Roslindale, Boston.

Michigan—9th Dist., Emil J. Peterson, Manistee; Harold L. Gavan, 1st alt., 603 East Danaher St., Ludington; Leonard Franke, 15th East Isabelle St., Muskegon; Will E. Hill, 1st alt., Hart. 12th Dist., Joseph Stefanac, 2d alt., 428 Pine St., Calumet.

Mississippi—7th Dist., David W. Colbert, 2d alt., Fernwood; James G. Anding, Hazelhurst.

New Hampshire—1st Dist., Curtis Donnell, Hampton.

New Jersey—7th Dist., Joseph Massaro, 182 Pacific St., Paterson; Emil G. Paoli, 1st alt., 309 East Eighteenth St., Paterson; Francis J. Gorman, 2d alt., 244 Highland Ave., Paterson.

New Mexico—Senator Jones, William McDonald, 2d alt., 901 East Main St., East Las Vegas.

New York—3d Dist., George Mickel, jr., 2d alt., 1988 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn. 5th Dist., Charles G. Stevenson, jr., 1st alt., 476 Thirteenth St., Brooklyn. 20th Dist., David J. Schwartz, 1st alt., 240 East 105th St., New York city. 30th Dist., Donald D. Parke, 520 Rugby Road, Schenectady. 31st Dist., Raymond S. Fraiser, 86 Sully Ave., Flatburgh; William H. Hamilton, 1st alt., Champlain; Wolcott Dudley, Port Henry; Dixon C. Smith, 1st alt., North Lawrence.

North Carolina—10th Dist., Merrimon T. Hipps, Canton. Ohio—6th Dist., Florence Biehn, Georgetown; Francis M. Day, 1st alt., Felsburg; Gaddis W. Crosswell, Georgetown.

Oklahoma—4th Dist., Robert H. Sibley, 1st alt., Okemah.

Pennsylvania—Senator Knox, Lindsay P. Caywood, 1st alt., Pittsburgh. 19th Dist., Richard E. Nugent, 1st alt., 1200 Seventeenth Ave., Altoona; Anderson G. Wertz, 2d alt., 714 Horner St., Johnstown. Representative Crago, at large, William A. Bugher, 4345 Schenley Farms Terrace, Pittsburgh.

South Dakota—2d Dist., Ward G. Zaelske, 2d alt., Faulkton. Tennessee—5th Dist., John W. Davis, 1st alt., Tallahoma. Texas—7th Dist., Sam K. Bright, 1st alt., Trinity. 11th Dist., Henry D. Taylor, Rosebud; Fred H. Guffy, Belton; William E. Riley, 1st alt., R.R. 5, Box 99, Temple.

Virginia—1st Dist., Thomas O. Rice, 1st alt., 201 Main St., Fredericksburg. 5th Dist., John W. Simmons, jr., 1st alt., Martinsville.

West Virginia—Senator Sutherland, John W. Handlan, Wooddale, Wheeling; James C. Allen, 1st alt., Montgomery; Cecil L. Smith, 2d alt., 1219 Eighth Ave., Huntington. 5th Dist., Howard E. Kessinger, Kenova; Ward Pauley, 1st alt., Tange; Hoyt H. Thornton, 2d alt., Griffithville.

Wyoming—Senator Kendrick, George L. Duke, 1st alt., Lander.

Colorado National Guard—Corpl. Harry R. Cochran, Co. K, 8d Inf., Del Norte; Sergt. Clyde O. Durrell, Co. E, 8d Inf., Arriba; Corpl. Willard A. Mead, Co. D, 3d Inf., Grand Junction; Pvt. Frederick L. Shaw, 1st class, San Det., Denver; Pvt. Oertel F. Van Horn, 1st class, Co. D, 3d Inf., Grand Junction.

Honor School, New Mexico Institute—Jean D. Scott, 975 Twelfth St., Douglas, Ariz.

Candidates designated during the week ending Feb. 13.

California—2d Dist., Ralph A. Jack, Red Bluff; Frank D. Lorenz, 1st alt., Redding; Raymond H. Coombs, 2d alt., Grass Valley. 11th Dist., Percy W. Brown, 121 West Washington St., San Diego; Paul L. Weidie, 1st alt., 308 East St., San Bernardino; Don M. Taylor, 2d alt., 4125 Copeland St., East San Diego.

Colorado—Senator Thomas, Charles E. Everingham, 2d alt., 2812 West Twenty-seventh Ave., Denver.

Florida—1st Dist., William L. Johnson, Bradentown; Peter C. Hains, 3d, 1st alt., Bokellia; John D. MacRae, jr., 2d alt., 1713 Hills Ave., Tampa. 2d Dist., Carlton C. Hoffman, 1st alt., University of Florida, Gainesville.

Illinois—9th Dist., Hiram W. Brelsford, 2d alt., 485 West North Ave., Chicago. 25th Dist., Raymond L. Frick, 2d alt., Anna.

Indiana—Senator Watson, Lowell McBride, 1st alt., R.R. 9, Rushville. 3d Dist., Joseph P. Ford, 2d alt., Austin.

Iowa—5th Dist., Ralph E. Kennon, 1st alt., Corning. Kansas—4th Dist., Rupert J. Ammann, 1st alt., Wamego. 5th Dist., George H. Meredith, Delphos. 6th Dist., John Riedel, 2d alt., Hays.

Louisiana—3d Dist., Daniel P. Norman, 2d alt., Patterson. Maine—Senator Fernald, Elmer N. Attian, 1st alt., Box 428, Oldtown.

Massachusetts—4th Dist., Maxwell C. Rhodes, 2d alt., 87 Olcott St., Worcester. 12th Dist., Evan D. Davies, 2d alt., 110 Fuller St., Dorchester (Boston).

Michigan—5th Dist., Ronald M. Shaw, 338 Eureka Ave., Grand Rapids; Carl W. Minar, 1st alt., 107 Burr Oak St., N.E., Grand Rapids. 18th Dist., Joseph E. Bayne, 63 Montgomery Ave., Detroit; George W. Palmer, 1st alt., 214 Columbus Ave., Detroit; Arthur B. Sievert, 2d alt., 34 Martindale St., Detroit.

Minnesota—1st Dist., James N. Hove, 2d alt., Hayward. Missouri—12th Dist., Richard A. Jackson, 321 LeMaywell Ave., St. Louis. 13th Dist., Ralph H. Gibson, Elvina. 15th Dist., Myron N. Dunlap, Menett.

New Hampshire—Senator Keyes, Earl L. Emerson, 1st alt., Barnstead.

New York—24th Dist., William B. Corcoran, 1st alt., 1410 Overing St., Bronx, New York city; John Wulf, 2d alt., 1065 Virginia Ave., Bronx, New York city. 26th Dist., Louis P. Hasbrouck, jr., 2d alt., 19 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie. 29th Dist., Lawrence J. Boland, 228 Eighth St., Troy. 31st Dist., Frank C. Bevard, 2d alt., 16 Hasbrouck St., Ogdensburg.

North Carolina—Senator Simmons, Robert T. Amis, 1st alt., Virginia, Va.

North Dakota—1st Dist., Thomas Redmond, Starkweather; Harry D. McHugh, Devils Lake.

Ohio—5th Dist., Clifton Probie, 1st alt., 621 East Defiance St., Leipsic; Francis M. Teaple, 1st alt., Ridgerville Corners. 9th Dist., Francis M. Day, Fremburg. 7th Dist., Clark McDele, 1st alt., Temple St., Washington Court House. 10th Dist., Thomas E. Layne, 2d alt., 623 Hepler St., Ironton.

11st Dist., James R. Carter, 2d alt., 8943 Gorman Ave., Cleveland. Senator Harding, William W. Ransbottom, 1st alt., Main St., Roswell.

Oklahoma—1st Dist., Lee H. Towars, 1st alt., Box 428, Tulsa.

Oregon—1st Dist., Dora Arnold, 447 South Commercial St., Salem; George B. Leonard, 1st alt., Medford; Delmar L. Bond, 2d alt., R. 1, Box 98, Salem.

Pennsylvania—Senator Knox, Charles J. O'Donnell, West Holland St., Summerville. 1st Dist., Daniel F. Healy, jr., 1st alt., 1106 Jackson St., Philadelphia. 23d Dist., Joseph P. Constantine, jr., 244 North Arch St., Connelleville. 32d Dist., James W. McNary, 101 Stanhope St., Pittsburgh; Fred W. Ohliger, 1st alt., 129 South Sixteenth St., Pittsburgh; Ellwood S. Baker, 2d alt., R.F.D. 9, Box 418, South Hill Station, Pittsburgh; William A. Schmid, 1st alt., 19 Roland Ave., Crafton Station, Pittsburgh; Earl S. Dorn, 2d alt., 8 Rudolph St., Pittsburgh.

Rhode Island—1st Dist., Benjamin May, jr., 2d alt., 18 Powell Ave., Newport.

South Dakota—Senator Johnson, Nye Edward, Ashton. Tennessee—7th Dist., Jere B. Jones, 308 Thirteenth St., Columbia.

Texas—5th Dist., Charles W. Smith, 2d alt., 836 Kings Highway, Station A, Dallas.

Utah—1st Dist., Alfred K. Cherry, Mount Pleasant. Vermont—Senator Page, William A. Smith, 2d alt., Passumpsic.

Virginia—7th Dist., T. Warren Messick, 1st alt., Broadway. Washington—5th Dist., Everett L. Nealey, Davenport; Donald Sherwood, 1st alt., 510 Third Ave., Colville.

Wisconsin—8th Dist., Clifford H. Ritz, 1st alt., New London. 10th Dist., Victor A. Conrad, Hammond; Harold Dearth, 1st alt., 317 Summit Ave., Eau Claire; Ira B. Pederson, 2d alt., Ettrick. 11th Dist., Arthur E. Smith, 301 East Second St., Ashland.

Wyoming—Senator Kendrick, Ira P. Trotter, 2d alt., Cheyenne.

Missouri N.G.—Sergt. Chester F. Cooksey, Bugler William T. Gabrielson, Sergt. Justin D. Hillier, Pvt. Robert O. McVey and Sergt. A. Rehn, all 7th Inf., Kansas City.

Washington N.G.—Pvt. Robert A. Ellsworth, Pvt. Carl W. Kittrell, Pvt. Harold H. Slocum, Sergt. John M. Stoddard and Corpl. George Wright, all 3d Inf.

Alabama N.G.—Sergt. Otto P. Bragan, 4th Inf., Birmingham. Honor School—Staunton (Va.) Military Academy, James Ed McGraw, Aberdeen Apts., Norfolk, Va.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. A. W. asks: When I was discharged as first sergeant, Regular Army, to accept commission Feb. 10, 1917, I received no travel pay, but when discharged as an officer I received travel pay at four cents a mile to place I had enlisted prior to discharge for commission. Should I not have received five cents a mile and to my home? Answer: No. Four cents was correct and the Director of Finance calls our attention to a decision dated Nov. 5, 1919, in which "the Comptroller of the Treasury held in an analogous case that where an officer who was commissioned from the ranks is honorably discharged, he is entitled to travel pay from place of discharge to place of last enlistment. The question as to whether such officer has the choice of travel pay to his home or to place of enlistment is therefore answered negatively."

L. H.—Write to The A.G. regarding the missing certificate of proficiency.

H. L. W.—You have been in the sixth period since Sept. 28, 1918. You were in the third period in 1908 at passage of the Pay bill, and so remained to the end of the then current enlistment.

J. M. W. asks: (1) Spanish-American War veteran was married June 6, 1917. Is his widow now entitled to a pension? (2) Does Pennsylvania, New York or Ohio pay any bonus to World War veterans of their respective states? (3) Is retired soldier permitted to wear his uniform, provided of course he wears the proper insignia of rank and otherwise wears the uniform in good shape? (4) Are any Texas City flood claims of August, 1915, now paid? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Ask the Adjutant General of the state concerned. (3) Retired enlisted

men may wear the pattern of uniform prescribed at the date of their retirement, except that the insignia of corps, department or arm of service will be omitted. (4) So far each case is decided upon its own merits. Present claim through channel.

J. E. asks: (1) What date did 224 Infantry sail from Philippine Islands in 1902? (2) On what date did some regiment arrive in Philippine Islands in 1903? (3) What date did 90th U.S. Infantry sail from Philippine Islands in 1909? Answer: (1) About Jan. 25; arrived U.S. Feb. 25. (2) About Nov. 30; left U.S. Oct. 31. (3) About July 10; arrived U.S. Aug. 10.

B. E. S.—There has been no increase in the widows' pension rate over that established in the War Risk act of Oct. 6, 1917.

FURLOUGH.—The War Department is furloughing first, those who had been recalled from the Reserve; second, those who have served four years of a seven-year enlistment and have been held in service for the emergency. Those who enlisted on or after Nov. 1, 1916, will come next, as soon after their three years' active service has been completed as they may be spared, or their places filled. There is now a recruiting drive all over the country, and those entitled to furlough and desiring same should keep in touch with their C.O. and the latest orders. See Circular 578 regarding the four-year men. Men are not being furloughed automatically; they should ask their company commanders to put in their applications.

J. F. D.—Regarding commission on the Reserve, Air Service, U.S.A., apply to The Adjutant General of the Army.

DISCHARGE BY PURCHASE.—The War Department has not indicated when the privilege of purchasing discharge will be restored. Whether it will wait until all those who are entitled to furlough are sent to the Reserve, we cannot say. The War Department is furloughing as rapidly as possible reservists whose services can be spared.

H. L. B.—Ask The A.G. regarding the rights of your division in the matter of bronze stars, battle clasps, and the French badge for service under French command. The regulations as to stars and clasps will be found in the Victory Medal order.

H. C. S. asks: I qualified as markman in October, 1915; received pay until May, 1917; requalified in same month and received pay until May, 1918, when pay was stopped. Was the requalification in May, 1917, the cause of pay being stopped in May, 1918, or am I entitled to back pay? Have served on same enlistment straight through (seven-year enlistment), but received second period pay since October, 1917, at which time I had completed four years. Answer: As you enlisted and qualified prior to July, 1916, apply through channel for back pay.

J. O. E. M.—Neither New York nor Louisiana has voted a bonus to its soldiers in the war. You cannot change your reenlistment of three years to one for one year. You cannot now claim dependency of your fifty-year-old father and his family, all in Europe, upon you for an allotment, especially since you made no voluntary allotment to them during the war. Discharge by purchase is not now authorized.

W. C. B.—Regarding your exercising command above grade in the A.E.F., state the facts to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D.C., and ask for such difference of pay as may be due you.

O. K. H. asks: (1) I enlisted Sept. 28, 1914, for seven years; have been in continuous active service since. Was in hospital under G.O. 45 for forty-three days; expect to be furloughed to the Reserve next month. When will I receive final discharge, Sept. 27, 1921, or Nov. 9, 1921? (2) While in France served under French command for several months. Am I entitled to French Victory Medal? (3) Can I expect release from active service during the month of March? When may order directing furlough be expected? Answer: (1) The effect of this absence will be to extend your enlistment until Nov. 9, 1921. (2) If the French authorities issue it to you, you may wear it during the present emergency. (3) Apply to your C.O. if your application has not been forwarded.

J. A. S. asks: When does Major Gen. G. Bell, jr., retire? Answer: Jan. 22, 1923.

K. A. S.—Submit your question regarding commutation of quarters through the channel for a decision.

A. G. asks: When was the Champaign battle fought? Answer: If you mean Solson, the date was July 18, 1918.

BLACK JACK.—We cannot say what the pay of any grade will be in the Army when reorganized as proposed in the Senate bill, where existing grades are to be rearranged or displaced. This is all a matter for adjustment yet to be determined.

M. H. L. asks: Please publish that part of par. 189, A.R., as amended by changes No. 80, 1918, which refers to affidavit of eye witnesses when recommending award to the Distinguished Service Cross. Answer: "... Recommendations, however, may be initiated by officers of lower rank. They must be based upon

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

the statement of an eye witness, preferably the immediate commander. The act or service must be specifically described, and when the recommendation is made by a commissioned officer who was an eyewitness, it must be so stated. When a commissioned officer was not an eyewitness the testimony, when practicable, of at least two eyewitnesses who would describe themselves, must accompany the recommendation. All written testimony will be in the form of certificates or affidavits. Each case will be submitted separately and forwarded through regular channels, with the views or recommendations of each commander indorsed thereon.

G. B.—The 19th Infantry was in Porto Rico July 23, 1908, to June 5, 1899. Left U.S. for Philippines July 24, 1910; arrived there about four weeks later.

E. A. C. asks: (1) Can a widow now get the principal of her War Risk insurance? (2) Does the total disability compensation of \$100 increase a widow's compensation to that amount? (3) Is there any way by which a widow may obtain the six months' pay if her husband died during its suspension? Answer: (1) No; the right to receive the insurance in a lump sum is one attaching only to converted insurance where the insured makes application to have the insurance so paid at his death. (2) No. (3) No; this law is not retroactive.

J. I. P.—As to your right to pay of higher command exercised in France apply to the Auditor, War Department, stating your orders.

A. R. LEY.—See Special Regulations 57, issued Nov. 5, 1919, relating to Company Administration, preparation, disposition and filing of company records, reports and returns.

S. M. B.—Apply to Department of the Interior regarding homesteaded privileges of ex-soldiers of the World War.

R. C. R.—Senator New's Air Department bill has been withdrawn. As to eligibility for training of the pilot-aviators mentioned in your query, nothing is said.

E. W. M.—There has been no order rescinding that part of Circular 578 which concerns men eligible for the Regular Army Reserve who are now held on active service and who have been held continuously on account of the war. Have your C.O. put in your application, and you will be furloughed as soon as the exigencies will permit.

C. F. M. asks: Has any provision been made for the personnel sergeant in the new Pay bill now under consideration before Congress, other than the twenty per cent. increase above the base pay of \$331? Answer: No.

J. E. W. asks: Do men enlisted for one year get their transportation to their bona fide home or place of enlistment, or can they have either one? Answer: Either.

J. R. W. asks: In Bulletin 9, War D., dated March 3, 1919, in regard to enlistments in the Regular Army, if a man enlists for a period of three years, after the expiration of one year's service he may be discharged at the discretion of the Secretary of War under such rules as may be prescribed by him. I re-enlisted in April, 1919, for three years, but want to get out after I have completed one year as I have the chance to grasp an opportunity that will mean a great future for me. How can I secure my discharge after I have completed a year's service? Answer: Apply to The A.G. for particulars. See Sec. 27, National Defense act.

HEADQUARTERS, 7TH DIVISION.

Camp Funston, Kas., Feb. 9, 1920.

A farewell dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harold B. Johnson was given Sunday noon by the men of the 80th Field Artillery. The officers of the 80th and their wives and the enlisted men of the regiment and their wives were present.

Work was started last Monday morning on the remodeling of barracks to provide quarters for the officers of the camp and division. As rapidly as they are completed they will be open for occupancy. It is expected soon to have enough available to accommodate all the officers and their families. The draughtsmen at the camp utilities office have now completed plans for the family quarters and are rapidly completing plans for the bachelor quarters. For the family apartments each building will be divided into four apartments of equal size and arrangement. There will be a living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and a bath in each. Each bachelor officer will have a library, bedroom and bath to himself.

The necessary ban imposed on the influenza on all public gatherings within the division has been called off. This has resulted in an appreciable increase in social activities of all kinds. Dinner parties and teas are again on the increase.

The Hour Glass Theater on the Zone will make its reappearance with a seating capacity of 1,500. The theater is being rapidly overhauled and put in first-class shape. The opening night will be Feb. 18. Movies and vaudeville will be featured. The remodeling and management of the theater are in the hands of the 7th Division education and recreation officer.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 8, 1920.

After an extended visit with Col. and Mrs. Otosen, the Misses Redfield and King, sister and cousin of Mrs. Otosen, left Saturday for Washington before returning to their respective homes. Colonel Spiller is able to be out now after an illness lasting nearly two weeks. Major Ellis, who was at one time dangerously ill, was able to leave the hospital this week.

Mrs. Erickson, bride of Lieutenant Erickson, arrived Friday evening and was met at the train by a number of her husband's classmates. Colonel Kelly leaves here this week for Brooklyn, where his marriage to Miss Smith will take place Feb. 14. Col. and Mrs. Clark have had as their guests Colonel Clark's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, and two children, who returned to their home this past week. The storm and high tide did considerable damage in this vicinity. Several homes were flooded, making it necessary for the occupants to be moved out temporarily. Fire broke out Saturday evening in one of the small frame structures housing one of the heating plants for the temporary buildings up on the fill. By the quick response of the fire brigade it was soon extinguished.

The performance of "La La, Lucille," which was to have opened the new Liberty Theater, upon the recommendation of the surgeon and due to the prevalence of influenza has been postponed indefinitely. There are a great many cases of influenza and pneumonia in the post.

Mrs. Green was a hostess at the club Tuesday, when she entertained with five tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Johnson, wife of the new commandant of the school. Col. and Mrs. Taylor had a dinner party Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gray, Col. and Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. Adams and Mrs. Cardwell. Among others entertaining at dinner Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Henderson. Friday evening, being the first clear one for almost

a week, the hop was very well attended. Col. and Mrs. Callen received.

Captain McLean, recently discharged at this place, has accepted the position of house physician at the Chamberlin Hotel. Mrs. Odendahl, wife of Major Odendahl, who was so seriously ill for six weeks in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, has returned to the post and is getting along very nicely. Mrs. De Vivo, wife of Ensign De Vivo, one of the instructors of the Nautical School, left Sunday evening for Atlantic City. Mrs. Uris was hostess at a bridge party for the younger matrons in the post on Friday.

Captain McGarley and bride and Captain Johnson and bride are among the latest arrivals at the Sherwood Inn. Major and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Colonel Lemmer and Lieutenant Nash are some of those reported to be ill last week. Mrs. Pirie and Mrs. Rogers, wife and mother-in-law of Colonel Pirie, expect to leave Thursday for a visit to Colonel Pirie's home in Texas.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1920.

W. S. Southerland Building and Contracting Company has been awarded the contract for the building of the experimental explosives plant at Picatinny Arsenal in the amount of \$133,000.

Major R. C. Wheeler, Q.M.C., has returned from Governors Island, where he inspected the water supply with a view to its improvement. Reports are now under way on the old 6-inch submarine fresh water main, carrying water from Brooklyn under the Buttermilk Channel.

A 60-foot water tank of 100,000,000 gallons capacity is being erected at Fort Story, part of the Chesapeake Bay Coast Defenses. Two chlorinators will be installed to sterilize the water.

Major Herbert A. Wadsworth, Inf., on duty with The Adjutant General's Office in the Construction Division, has been relieved and detailed for duty under direction of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, and will proceed to Paris as assistant to Col. Harry F. Rethers.

There will be a meeting of old Construction Division officers and employees in New York on Feb. 28 for an annual banquet. Brigadier General Marshall directed the filing of a protest against the proposed increase of water rates by the local water company at the New Cumberland, Pa., Depot Warehouse, with the State Public Service Commission. A hearing has been set for March 3, 1920, in Harrisburg. Capt. George J. Lyon will appear at the hearing.

CAMP DIX.

Camp Dix, N.J., Feb. 10, 1920.

On the Tuesday before Christmas Major General Hale entertained the officers of the garrison and their wives, and many guests from the neighboring community, at a tea dance at the Hostess House. Col. and Mrs. White received with him. On New Year's Eve General Hale gave a dance at the Hostess House, where many watched the Old Year out. Several dinner parties preceded the dance. On New Year's Day the officers' Service club was formally opened with an open house from four to six. Major General Hale, Col. and Mrs. White received, and Mrs. D. J. Baker and Mrs. Herman Glade presided at the tea table. The day after New Year's Mrs. D. J. Baker entertained three tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Wilbur Blain's guest, Miss Barber, of New York City.

Col. and Mrs. Herman Glade entertained with a holiday ball at the officers' club on the Thursday after New Year's. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Ogden, Jr., have had as their guest Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, Jr., of San Antonio. Capt. and Mrs. Paul V. Kellogg had as house guests over the holidays Mrs. Kellogg's mother and father, Judge and Mrs. Oscar Newman, of Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Arthur S. Nevins gave a small bridge party on Thursday for Mrs. Newman, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kellogg.

In celebration of their wedding anniversary, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Stow entertained last week with a bridge tea, honoring her mother, Mrs. Oscar Newman, of Columbus, Ohio. On Saturday evening Major and Mrs. E. M. Van Voorhees gave a five hundred party and earlier in the week entertained with a dinner. On last Monday Mrs. P. S. Campbell entertained with three tables of bridge. Weekly dances are being held at the Officers' Service Club on Friday evenings. They are delightful, informal affairs, and are being well attended.

The ladies of the garrison met early in January at the home of Mrs. Glade and organized a literary society. Mrs. Herman Glade was elected president. Mrs. D. J. Baker, vice-president, Mrs. Charles Campbell, secretary, and Mrs. Paul V. Kellogg, treasurer. The society is to meet every two weeks at the Players' Club. The first meeting was held on Jan. 25. Mrs. Glade read an interesting paper on Egypt and Mrs. Garcka had the current events.

The Enlisted Men's Service Club opened the week before Christmas with a large hop. Several hundred attended. The club had become a great gathering place for the men of Camp Dix, and weekly Friday night dances are being held.

Basketball teams representing the different battalions of the 45th and 57th Infantry, the field clerks, cooks and bakers and other organizations in camp have been formed. The contests are proving exciting, as several of the teams are declaring they will walk away with the championship. An indoor track meet was held in the gymnasium last week, the 57th and 45th Infantry winning the same number of points and tying for first place. The Army field clerks took second place. The bowling alleys have been opened to the officers and men of Camp Dix. Teams are being organized for a tournament.

CAMP A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Feb. 16, 1920.

Major Gen. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler entertained the Misses Randall and de Witt, and Majors Price and Finley at dinner Friday prior to the Engineer hop. Major and Mrs. Perry entertained the Camp Humphreys bridge club Wednesday evening. Guests of the evening were Capt. and Mrs. Crawford and Miss Randall. The Misses Mills, of Washington, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Correll.

Capt. and Mrs. Williams were hosts at a dinner party Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. Flagler, Col. and Mrs. Putnam, Miss Randall and Captain Davison. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Richard Park entertained at a farewell dinner in honor of Major Douglas Gillette. The guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lanagan and Captain Davison. The Monday bridge club was postponed until Friday, when Mrs. Bond was hostess to the Mesdames Park, Mayo, Kelton, Richards, Arthur, Dillon, Whitaker and Ward. Mrs. Mayo held highest honors.

Major and Mrs. C. C. Gee and family will leave for Philadelphia Tuesday to be guests of Mrs. Gee's sister, Mrs. Verna Kalthoff, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Miller. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller entertained Lieutenant Cristal at dinner Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Marshall have as their house guest Mrs. Marshall's mother, Mrs. Wolf, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. Elmer Barnes has organized a riding class, which will meet twice a week in the new riding hall. The members are Mesdames Riedel, Kramer, Tansey, Ward, Whitaker, Twichell, Barnes, Yoder and Christianson.

Capt. and Mrs. Earl North will depart Monday for Gulfport, Miss., to spend a month's leave with Mrs. North's parents. The members of the Engineer mess entertained at a Valentine dance Friday evening at Harris Hall. Unique decorations were furnished by Lieutenant Griffiths, consisting of large cards representing the thirteen in the suit of hearts, together with the joker.

Sunday noon, at the officers' club, Harris Hall, Capt. Frank B. Hastie, Frederick Smith and Lieut. Philip Cristal were hosts at a dinner party to Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Bond, Lieut. and Mrs. Hans Kramer, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Ward, Mrs. Dwight, sister of Mrs. L. L. Clay, spent the week-end with Mrs. Adecock, en route to Mississippi, where she will join Mrs. Clay, who is visiting there.

Lieut. Col. William J. Morrissey has reported at Camp Hum-

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phreys as the Motor Transport officer. Lieutenant Colonel Benning, C.E., of Washington, D.C., addressed officers of the Engineer School Monday on the subject "Camouflage." Col. Ernest Graves, C.E., delivered a lecture to the officers on "Military Roads" Saturday morning. Capt. Frederick Bonfield at Walter Reed Hospital convalescing from a serious case of influenza. Mrs. E. C. Kelton entertained informally at bridge Tuesday afternoon.

COAST DEFENSES OF NARRAGANSETT BAY.

Fort Greble, R.I., Feb. 13, 1920.

Mrs. Ernest W. Wood returned Tuesday from Washington, where she had been for two weeks caring for her daughter, Catherine, who has been sick in St. Margaret's School. Colonel Walker and Chaplain Wood and son, "Laddie," were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Giffin on Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Blair entertained Colonel Walker and Captain Campbell at dinner Saturday, after which they and their guests adjourned to the handball court. Miss Marion Fulton, daughter of Professor Fulton, of the Case School of Applied Science, recently arrived from Cleveland and is the guest of Major and Mrs. A. M. Giffin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roy recently entertained with a musical evening, followed by supper, for Colonel Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Hesketh, Major and Mrs. Giffin, Chaplain and Mrs. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Blair and Captain Campbell. Mrs. L. B. Weston and Miss Lucy Weston, of Flushing, N.Y., have been spending a few days with Mrs. Weston's sister, Mrs. Giffin. Capt. and Mrs. Hesketh spent Saturday and Sunday in Providence.

Fire broke out at four o'clock on the morning of Feb. 8 in the restaurant of the post exchange and by six o'clock the entire building was destroyed. Building and contents were a total loss. The blizzard was at its height, a strong northeast wind blowing and but for the heroic work by the men of the command the service club headquarters, bachelors' set and quarters occupied by the post surgeon would have gone. The contents of the safe, which included the pay day collections, were found intact by Lieutenant Roy, the post exchange officer.

The officers' and ladies' bowling club was brought to an abrupt close upon the burning of the post exchange. The Monday night meetings of the club had become a feature in the social life of the post.

The Wednesday afternoon band concerts by the Fort Adams band as instigated by the fort commander, Colonel Walker, and the coast defense commander, Colonel Landers, are attended by the entire garrison and are greatly appreciated by both officers and men. Lately they have been preceded by a basketball game and ended by an hour of dancing.

The Fort Greble basketball team, under Lieutenant Blair's coaching and captaincy, has become the best in this part of the state. So far the team has been defeated only twice out of about a dozen games with neighboring teams. Several fast players have been developed.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11, 1920.

Mrs. R. C. M. Wingfield was hostess at a beautiful dance at Parrish Hall, Portsmouth, Thursday evening, for her debutante granddaughter and niece, Misses Elizabeth Wingfield and Dorothy Hudgins.

Major and Mrs. Holland M. Smith had a dance last evening in honor of their guest, Miss Rachael Priser, of Lancaster, Pa. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. T. H. Brown, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. B. Taylor, Major and Mrs. H. N. Manney, Jr., Major and Mrs. J. A. Rossel, Major and Mrs. Harry Schmidt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau, and many other officers and ladies.

A host of friends, both service and civic, are shocked at the news of the untimely death of Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, wife of Lieutenant Commander B. inger, at her apartment in Washington, Monday. For nearly two years Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bellinger were stationed at the air station, Naval Base, and took a prominent place in society. In keeping with the beautiful life of Mrs. Bellinger, she died of an illness contracted in her devoted nursing of her friend, Mrs. G. K. Calhoun, and passed away while the funeral services of Mrs. Calhoun were being held elsewhere.

Mesdames Robert Johnstone, Jr., and J. Warren White had a card party at the residence of Mrs. Johnstone yesterday noon, at which there were twenty tables. Among their guests were Mesdames Henry N. Manney, Jr., Guy Ewing, B. S. Bullard, C. P. Brees, T. D. Savage, John F. Marshall, Jr., V. V. Woodward and Misses Mary Carrington and Galt.

Mrs. R. T. Bulmer has left for Seattle, Wash., on account of the death of her son, Mrs. Barton Myers, who for seventeen years has been the able president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Naval Y.M.C.A., resigned at the yearly meeting yesterday, and Mrs. William Sloane was elected in her place, and Mrs. Myers appointed chairman emeritus. A silver vase of Killarney roses was presented to her as a token of esteem by the members of the Auxiliary. The newly elected officers are Mesdames William Sloane, president; A. F. Fechter, Guy H. Burrage and John S. Jenkins vice-presidents; T. S. Southgate, secretary; W. G. Swartz, treasurer; Barton Myers, chairman emeritus; Directors, Mesdames S. C. Phillips, T. H. Bellamy, E. E. Hayden, N. B. Lawrence, W. A. Cox, Walters Martin, H. Fernstrom and A. R. Turnbull.

Mrs. Philip Taliaferro and little daughter, who have been guests of Mrs. Taliaferro's mother, Mrs. Joseph McCarrick, Raleigh avenue, for the week-end, have returned to their home, Fort Monroe.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel J. Ziegler had a dinner Saturday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvey, Miss Mary Graham Burrage and Commander Harry G. Knox. Mrs. Fergus Reid had a luncheon Tuesday, followed by a box party at the Colonial Theater, to the lecture of Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire. Covers were laid for Mesdames Robert Tunstall, Charles McF. Tunstall, James I. Jenkins, W. S. Boyster, W. W. Dey, W. Hardy, and R. D. Cooke.

Mrs. E. D. Clements had a card party at the Old Dominion Club, Portsmouth, last week for Miss Mary Nlemeyer, whose marriage to Lieut. C. A. Etheridge, U.S.M.C., takes place in Portsmouth this week. There were five tables of bridge, followed by afternoon tea. Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield and children have arrived from Washington to be the guests of Mrs. Maxfield's mother, Mrs. Holt W. Page, Westover avenue, before sailing with Commander Maxfield for England, where he has been ordered on special duty.

Capt. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, who are making their home in Detroit for the present, spent several days at the Monticello Hotel last week. Mrs. Holland M. Smith had a card party followed by tea, to which a few additional guests were invited, at her home, Marine Barracks, last week. Her guests were Mesdames John Woodruff, of Charleston, S.C., McKelvey, Hayden, Brown, Taylor, Manney, Gendreau, Schmidt, Ziegler, Brumby, Ross, Davis, Burrage, Spratt, Dayton, Russell, Merz, Reed, and Miss Julia Reed.

Mrs. Chester B. Gifford had a card party of eight tables

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in Ghent last week for Mrs. S. Q. Collins, jr., and Mrs. John Woodruff, of Charleston, S.C., who is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Taylor, Marine Barracks, and Mrs. Garland S. Ferguson, of Washington. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage had a dinner Tuesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. E. Reichter. Covers were laid for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reichter, Capt. and Mrs. Brumby, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Sprattling, and Capt. and Mrs. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis A. Butt had a reception in Portsmouth Wednesday evening for Miss Hortense Hodges, whose marriage to Lieut. Augustus A. Sellman, U.S.N., will occur soon, and Mr. Patrick Butt and his bride. The guests numbered over 400.

Mrs. S. L. Betha and children, of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henke, Stockley Gardens. Lieut. Harold J. Wright, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Cahill, Raleigh avenue, has returned to Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Crighton, who were married in Washington recently, have returned from their wedding trip and will reside in Portsmouth for the present. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Taylor had a card party and buffet supper at Marine Barracks Wednesday for their guest, Mrs. John Woodruff, of Charleston, S.C. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. R. T. Bulmer, Major and Mrs. Holland M. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Gendran, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. H. Brown, Major and Mr. H. N. Munsey, jr., Major and Mrs. Harry Schmidt, Capt. and Mrs. B. T. Bertherton, Lieut. and Mrs. S. J. Ziegler, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross, Dr. and Mrs. Chester R. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. S. Q. Collins, jr., Miss Lucy Carney, Major and Mrs. J. A. Rossell and Mr. James A. Borum, jr.

Mrs. Harry Schmidt had a card party Thursday for Mesdames John Woodruff, of Charleston, S.C., Yates, jr., McKelvy, Old, Ross, Taylor, Yates, sr., Howard, Smith, Bulmer, Gendran, Munsey, Russell, Ziegler, Hayden, and Miss Kathryn Old. Miss Alice M. Armstrong had a tea Wednesday for Miss Mary Nissey, Mrs. R. D. Vainwright, guest of her cousin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. G. Zimmermann, in Washington, has returned to her home, Bute street, Norfolk. Mrs. B. S. Bullard and little son, guests of friends in Hagerstown, Md., have returned to their apartment in the Greenway Court. Miss Rachel Prizer, of Lancaster, Pa., is the guest of Major and Mrs. H. M. Smith, Marine Barracks.

The real live circus under the auspices of the Navy Relief, Virginia Branch, which will be given for five days beginning March 1, will be an event of much importance, as fourteen of the best acts from Ringling Brothers and Barnum, under the management of John Agre, will be presented. Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, president of the association and chairman of the committee, is making arrangements.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Feb. 11, 1920.

Mrs. William U. Reybold entertained in Delaware City at a bridge-luncheon. Present from Fort Du Pont were Mesdames William P. Cherrington, J. G. Donovan, John H. Cochran and Benjamin Bowering. Mrs. C. W. Jefferson, of Maple Villa, Delaware City, entertained at a card party. Ladies from the garrison included Mesdames Donovan, Cherrington, Cochran, Bowering and Rowe. Major and Mrs. Cherrington entertained Mrs. Donovan and small daughter at luncheon on Tuesday.

The sick list at the garrison has been very large during the past week. Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Ramsden have been quite ill and many of the children have been suffering from bronchitis.

A new arrival on the post is Mary Hunter Rowe, born to Dr. and Mrs. John A. Rowe at Delaware Hospital, in Wilmington, on Jan. 12.

Major William P. Cherrington has been confined to the house with a severe attack of tonsillitis. Capt. Edgar W. King has left for California on a month's leave.

Mrs. Charlotte C. Cochran, mother of Major Cochran, has arrived at the post for an extended visit. Col. and Mrs. E. Martindale and Capt. and Mrs. C. Foster have been transferred to Fort Du Pont from Fort Mott, N.J. Mrs. J. G. Donovan gave a card party on Monday for Mesdames Martindale, Cherrington, Cochran, Rowe, Bowering and Mrs. Charlotte Cochran; Mrs. Jefferson and Mrs. Reybold, from Delaware City.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 8, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Haverkamp entertained at supper last Sunday in honor of Mrs. Haverkamp's mother, Mrs. Armitage, of Akron, Ohio. The guests were Col. and Mesdames Owen, Freeman and Maddux. Col. and Mrs. Halstead Dorey entertained Monday at dinner for Major Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Duncan and Col. and Mrs. Johnston.

On Tuesday afternoon Ziegfeld's Follies, now playing in Chicago, journeyed to Fort Sheridan and entertained in the gymnasium. The hall was full to overflowing and the performance was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Freeman spent several days in Chicago last week, visiting Mrs. Colter, wife of Colonel Colter, recently stationed at Sheridan and now in private practice in Chicago.

The Provisional Regiment of the 4th Division, which has been here for several weeks, left Feb. 5 to return to their proper station, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The bi-weekly officers' dance in the old club Friday night was well attended.

Colonel Dade, I.G. Dept., spent most of the week in the post. Major Hutter's family, who were all confined to the hospital with influenza, have entirely recovered and are again at home.

6TH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 12, 1920.

Col. Charles H. Martin, formerly in command of the Blackhawk (86th), later of the Buffalo (92d) Division, was a recent distinguished visitor at Camp Grant. Colonel Martin, who is now inspector-instructor in the Army general recruiting service, was here in connection with the present drive for recruits.

Col. and Mrs. Edgar Jadwin arrived on Jan. 29 to be guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Thomas G. Hearn. Colonel Jadwin was guest of honor at the luncheon of the Kiwanis Club, of Rockford during his stay and addressed its members upon the Polish situation, his talk being much appreciated because of his intimate knowledge of affairs in Poland, from which country he has just returned. Major and Mrs. Hearn entertained at bridge for Col. and Mrs. Jadwin; those playing included Col. and Mrs. Whaley, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Faulkner Heard, Majors and Mesdames Watson and Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Skerry. Colonel Jadwin has gone to his new station at San Antonio, Mrs. Jadwin remaining here for a few days.

Mrs. Bartley Furey, who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Leroy Watson, left on Tuesday for her home at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y. Major and Mrs. S. F. Howard had three tables of bridge on Feb. 10 for Mrs. Jadwin, Mrs. Watson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Heard, Major and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mesdames Peyton, Skerry and Bass. Capt. Hal Carr, of the camp recruiting office, is convalescent from an operation at the camp hospital; Major Edmund Barum, M.T.C., is suffering from tonsillitis, and Captain Peyton, 51st Inf., has recovered from the same ailment.

The body of Lieut. Jacob Stewart, 2d F.A., who died at the

camp hospital on Jan. 26 after a brief illness with pneumonia, was taken to his old home in North Carolina, attended by his wife and by Lieut. and Mrs. K. P. A. Major Charles Stivers, of Division Headquarters, and his mother have moved into quarters in camp. Major Watson spent several days this week in Chicago and Indianapolis, visiting the general recruiting offices in the interest of the 6th Division.

The audience which attended the opera, "Madam Butterfly," given under the auspices of the Rockford Community Service on Feb. 5 at the Liberty Theater, allied that huge building to overflowing. The performance, which was given in connection with music classes of the camp, was excellent. On Feb. 9 and 10 the soldier-players of Camp Grant presented their first offering, the melodrama "The Wolf," being admirably depicted by the amateur thespians. Large crowds greeted the players on both evenings, and they have reason to feel much encouraged by the marked success of their opening night. On March 2 "Madam X" will be given, with an all-officer cast.

After six weeks' interruption, caused by the influenza, Camp Grant resumed its monthly boxing shows at the Liberty Theater, several bouts taking place under direction of Capt. O. M. De Witt, camp athletic officer.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., Feb. 14, 1920.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baker and Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert have moved from Hotel Belmont into quarters in camp. The houses in camp are quite attractive, ceiled and painted on the inside, and many people are moving into them.

Nearly 300 soldiers were present at a noonday banquet given by the 38th Infantry on Saturday in honor of the regimental team which won the division championship in the basketball tournament. The members of the 6th Engineers' team, which the 38th defeated in the final game, were guests, and the menu resembled that of a regular Christmas dinner.

The officers of the 7th Infantry had many guests at their club for dinner on Sunday, among them Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Glenn Brown, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman, and Miss Winnebaker and several other young women from town. The weather here is delightful, and every officer and lady in Camp Pike seemed to be either on horseback or out to watch the polo games in the afternoon, when two teams of the 7th Infantry played two teams of the 76th Field Artillery, and the 8th Machine Gun Battalion played the 10th Field Artillery.

Major L. S. Fountain, who was operated on for appendicitis on Friday night by Major Gates, is recovering rapidly. The hospital staff has been fairly busy with influenza cases, but the division has come through the epidemic very easily, no fatalities having been reported.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Alfante, 30th Inf., will go as professor of military science and tactics to the Clason Point Military Academy, West Chester, N.Y. Lieut. Col. M. A. Elliott, Lieut. Col. C. A. Davis and Lieutenant Colonel Alfante have been occupying quarters in camp together.

The 3d Division basketball team left Wednesday evening on an extended tour, during which they will play camp and division teams in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania. The team, which is made up of players from almost every organization in the division is in charge of Lieut. Gilbert M. Jones and A. C. Strickland, will travel in a private car, and is accompanied by three boxers and two wrestlers. Lieut. J. S. Johnson, Military Police, is captain of the team. The Minersmen won their opening game by defeating, 25 to 14, the Jefferson City High School quintet.

Major M. L. Harris, commanding the Remount Station, returned on Wednesday from a short leave spent in New York and Washington. Lieut. Col. J. H. Stutesman left on Thursday for his home in Peru, Ind., where he will spend a short leave. Mrs. W. P. Coleman, assisted by several ladies living at Hotel Belmont, gave tea in honor of Mrs. Glenn Brown and Mrs. Wright. The officers of the 4th Infantry, commanded by Col. W. P. Coleman, gave an informal regimental hop in their recently established club on Friday evening. During the dance the Marine quartet, accompanied by Lieutenant Haley, dropped in and sang several of their songs for the entertainment of the officers and their guests.

General Pershing, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Little Rock at 11:45 on Thursday morning, and was met by Major Gen. B. M. Lewis and Governor Briggs. The party motored to Camp Pike at once, the 5th Military Police standing at attention at the camp gate, and a mounted guard of honor met the party at Cross street and South Boulevard. After a short conference at Headquarters, General Pershing reviewed the division on the field west of 26th street. After inspecting the troops General Pershing returned to the reviewing stand and the division passed in review, the massed colors leading. General Lewis then took General Pershing over the entire camp and to the Remount Station, returning at three to the Visitors' House, where Mrs. Lewis and all the officers and ladies of the division were waiting. The division colors, held by the color guards, were all around the walls of the rooms, which were prettily decorated with pink roses, ferns and palms. The division orchestra played during the reception, which was given by Major Gen. and Mrs. Lewis in honor of General Pershing, and for the dancing afterwards. Gen. and Mrs. Lewis and Governor Briggs received the 400 or 500 guests, with General Pershing. Mesdames E. G. Peyton, E. G. Peyton, G. E. Lovett, A. M. Grimm, A. Murray, E. B. McAttee, L. L. Lawson, W. P. Coleman, J. McNeil, Glenn Brown, E. B. Edwards, J. J. Waterman, M. H. Jones, J. H. Stutesman, M. L. Harris, G. H. Green, J. H. McKnight, J. Spencer, H. Hutchings, R. Sears, and the Misses M. Taylor, E. Winter and M. Spencer assisted. General Pershing left the camp about four, and headed a parade given in his honor in Little Rock. He was entertained by the Little Rock Board of Commerce at a banquet at the Marion Hotel in the evening, and was then the honor guest at a dance at the home of Dr. and Mrs. F. O. Rogers, where Major Gen. and Mrs. Lewis and Col. and Mrs. Turner were also guests. General Pershing left Friday for Hot Springs.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 7, 1920.

The visit of Gen. John J. Pershing to Salt Lake, while nominally a tour of inspection which included Fort Douglas, was made a gala occasion. The American Legion was active in arranging the program for his visit, and he was met by a delegation of returned Army men and escorted by them during the entire time of his stay. The formal exercises of the visit included a talk in the afternoon to some 12,000 school children, a tea with Col. and Mrs. George L. Byram at the post, a dinner with Col. and Mrs. W. W. Gordon, and later an address before an audience which filled the great tabernacle.

Information has reached the office of The Adjutant General of Utah that equipment for Troop C, Cav., will be ready for issue to the troop within the next month. The equipment consists of saddles, rifles, pistols, supply wagons and other material. Also thirty-two head of horses will later be shipped. The troop is under command of Capt. W. C. Burton. Col. and Lieutenants are Delbert W. Thomas and George M. Taylor.

The faculty and regents of the University of Utah gave a dinner at the Hotel Utah on Feb. 3 in compliment to Col. Waldo C. Potter, who is in charge of the Field Artillery units of twenty-two Western colleges and who was a visitor to the state. It was suggested that money be raised to build a suitable place to store the equipment for the R.O.T.C. now at the university, and that the building be made a memorial to the late Brig. Gen. Richard W. Young, one of the regents of the university.

Word has reached relatives here that Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Brodie have sailed from Brest and will land shortly in New York. Lieutenant Brodie was sent to Coblenz last summer, and Mrs. Brodie, who was visiting her mother here, left in October to join him. She was Miss Adelaide Woodruff, and prior to his departure for Europe they were stationed at Columbus, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Prince has been appointed inspector-instructor of the Field Artillery of the Utah National Guard and has been assigned to headquarters in Provo, that being the only city which has organized a unit of Field Artillery so far. Major O. S. Wood has arrived at Fort Douglas from New



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York to take up duties with the 21st Infantry stationed there. Major Wood, who has recently returned from France, was with the 10th Infantry.

The recent loss by fire of one of the small fire stations at the post was caused by crossed wires over the roof of the building. Although the total cost of the building, which was erected two years ago, was \$3,500, it will cost now \$10,000 to replace it, and \$2,000 more to install the alarm system.

Lieut. Col. Mack Garr, of Ogden, is home for a leave of two months visiting his family after an absence of four years in the Service. He was with Pershing's Mexican expedition, and without returning home he was sent to France early in 1918 and has only just returned. Mrs. Cornelia Sabin, sister of Mrs. George L. Byram, who has spent the winter at the post with the Byrams, has gone to the Northwest for a visit with friends there.

Dr. Willard Christopherson, formerly a major, M.C., with the 145th Field Artillery in France, has been made head of the health department of Salt Lake City. Major Eadler C. Parkinson recently spent a few weeks here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Parkinson, after his return from France. Col. Emory S. Adams is spending a brief leave in Salt Lake with his family. Mrs. Adams and the children having been at home with Mr. and Mrs. James Yeates, Mrs. Adams' parents, during his long absence in France.

Capt. R. M. Thomas, who was retired from active service on Jan. 10, is to retain his post as instructor of the junior O. P.C. the special request from the board of education to that effect having been granted.

Mrs. Oscar Straub, wife of Captain Straub, is here from Fort Snelling visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Boyer. Mrs. Abbott, wife of Captain Abbott, who was commandant at the Logan Agricultural College, was a visitor to the city recently on her way from her home in the Uintah basin to Santa Barbara, Calif. Capt. and Mrs. Marshall G. Buntel and their two small daughters are now settled and at home at 455 O street, Salt Lake City.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 12, 1920.

Mrs. Charles B. Bubb entertained at bridge Monday for Mesdames Holmes, Wilder, Ryder, Thompson, Bonsteel, Menese and Barnhart. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Walton entertained at bridge for Col. and Mrs. Ziba Drollinger, Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Chaplain and Mrs. George Longbrake, Capt. and Mrs. Max D. Holmes, Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. Bubb, Lieut. and Mrs. Elwood Nye, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Wilder and Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Bonsteel.

Master Ross Milton celebrated his fourth birthday anniversary on Monday and Mrs. Milton invited a number of his little friends to a party in the afternoon. Games were played and ice-cream and cake were served. Those present were Marian Page, Robert Page, Grace and George Koehler, Eloise Fritchie, James Fritchie, Peggy Koehler, George Hartman, May Thacker, Thomas Duane, Jack Duane and Lawrence Esters. Capt. and Mrs. Charles Walton were hosts at bridge Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Koehler, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Steckle, Capt. and Mrs. Donald Stroh, Capt. and Mrs. B. Duane, Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson and Lieut. and Mrs. H. Pummer. Mrs. Wayland B. Angus was hostess at the bridge club on Tuesday, when Mrs. Ryder held high score.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. M. Milton entertained at a supper party on New Year's eve preceding the tacky party at the 17th Cavalry Club. Novel ideas were used in drawing supper partners and a very merry time resulted. The guests included Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Koehler, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Sykes, Misses Milton, Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Bonsteel, Major and Mrs. Robert Williams, Miss Murray, Capt. Gordon Heron, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Wilder, Miss Wilder, Lieut. Raymond Gibbs, Colonel Smart, Mrs. L. Milton, Capt. and Mrs. Wayland B. Angus and Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Walton.

In honor of Lieut. Harold W. Stone's birthday anniversary Mrs. Stone had as dinner guests on New Year's eve Major and Mrs. L. Peters and Lieut. and Mrs. Schnack. Capt. and Mrs. Leigh Berber held open house on New Year's afternoon. Master John Hartman, son of Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, is improving nicely after an operation at the Fort Shafter Hospital. The many friends of Mrs. N. W. McClure are also glad to know that she is improving rapidly from her serious illness following an operation for appendicitis.

On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Wayland B. Angus were hosts at a bridge party for Col. and Mesdames Dashiell, Hartman, Garrard, Lieut. Col. and Mesdames Drollinger and Milton, Capt. and Mesdames Wilder, Walton, Ryder, Stroh, Bubb and Barnhart, Lieut. and Mesdames Holmes and Pummer, Chaplain and Mrs. Longbrake, Misses Milton and Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Boyd also entertained with an attractive bridge party on Friday evening. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. G. Koehler, Capt. and Mrs. P. Glund, Col. W. Smart, M.C. Mrs. Corby, Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Bonsteel, Mr. John Macaulay, Lieut. and Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Thomas Abel. On Sunday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. Milton and the Misses Milton were guests of Mr. Francis Gay at his home in Kalili Valley.

CAMP STOTENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.T., Dec. 15, 1919.

The quarterly field meet took place Monday and was participated in by officers of the 9th Cavalry and 1st Philippine Field Artillery and witnessed by a large part of the garrison. Lieutenant Segundo, F.A., came out first in the officers' jumping class; Captain Thomas, 9th Cav., second, and Major Williams, F.A., third. Major Williams and Lieutenant Segundo also won first place in jumping in pairs.

Mrs. Marx gave a bridge party Tuesday for Mesdames Stone, Carroll, Tyler, Eyster, Barriger, Going, Trimble, Hayes, Du Fresno, Crane and Mrs. Day.

Col. and Mrs. Heard's weekly Tuesday afternoon "at home" was enjoyed by many. Mrs. Heard was assisted by Mrs. Carroll. Mrs. Going entertained Wednesday at bridge, luncheon following, the ladies drawing cards to decide where they should sit; those drawing aces acting as "hostesses."

A baseball game was played Thursday between officers of the 9th Cavalry and 1st Philippine Field Artillery. The score was 8 to 14, in favor of the Cavalry.

Col. and Mrs. Heard entertained at dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Kennington, Capt. and Mrs. Marx and Capt. and Mrs. Mills. Little Miss Frances Mills entertained several of her young friends at dinner Thursday. The guests were Dorothy, Virginia and Caroline Kennington, Marian and Jim Stone and Alden Crane. After dinner all attended the movies.

Mrs. Stone, sr., is spending a few days at Los Baños as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Easterbrook, who were formerly stationed at this post. Major and Mrs. Burroughs returned this week from an extended tour in Japan. Miss Helen Edmonds spent Thanksgiving at Corregidor as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Hill. Major and Mrs. Poole, with

(Continued on next page.)

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Rumford Company Providence, R. I.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Major Poole's father and their two young sons, have joined the Air Service garrison at Camp Stotsenburg.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Dec. 22, 1919.

Mrs. Burroughs gave a bridge party Monday for Mesdames Heard, Reese, Marx, Tyler, Carroll, Crane, Trimble, McDonald, Wilkenson, Barriger, Eyster, Rising, Du Fresno, Hayes, Miss Lacey and Miss Day. Miss Mills entertained Tuesday morning at a bridge party. Mrs. Burroughs entertained Friday with a "literary party." Mrs. Crane, Miss Lacey and the hostess took turns reading about from one of Dickens's works.

Capt. and Mrs. Marx gave a dinner Friday, before the hop, for Col. and Mrs. Heard, Major and Mrs. Kennington, Col. and Mrs. Reese, Capt. and Mrs. Going, Capt. and Mrs. Mills and Capt. and Mrs. Trimble.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Jan. 4, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Heard entertained at a dinner Thursday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane, Major and Mrs. Burroughs, Capt. and Mrs. Constant and Captain Imboden. The Artillery band played upon the porch during the evening.

Christmas was celebrated with much enthusiasm on the post. There were trees in all the houses where were young folks, and there was a community tree Christmas eve for all the children of the post, a "Santa Claus" distributing gifts, and over 400 kiddies were made happy. Many families invited bachelors in to Christmas dinner, among them Capt. and Mrs. Carroll, who had Lieutenants Hill, Tillson and Wiley, Col. and Mrs. Crane had Captain Staples, and Lieutenant Richards had Capt. and Mrs. Tuteur.

Many members of the garrison are spending the holidays at Baguio, among them Col. and Mrs. Reese, Capt. and Mrs. Going, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Colonel Oliphant, Major Williams and Lieutenant Duncan. Capt. and Mrs. Steele gave a buffet supper Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Trimble, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkenson, Miss Hodgson, Miss Vincent, Miss Lacey, Captains Imboden, King, Tobin, Lieutenant Colburn and his guest, Lieutenant Swift.

The post was gay New Year's eve, as a post party was given on the parade ground of the Cavalry post and another in the Artillery post. Chaplain Carter and Lieutenant McDonald had charge of the affairs and the lawns were beautifully decorated with lanterns, tarpaulins were laid for dancing and tables filled with good things to eat at conveniently near. At twelve o'clock the new year was ushered in by the discharge of all twenty-four guns of the Artillery, after which a "bamboo" band marched through the post, followed by boys blowing or beating anything capable of making a noise.

Col. and Mrs. Heard were "at home" New Year's day to the officers and ladies of the post. Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Crane and Misses Lacey, Bell and Mix assisted. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane were also "at home" earlier in the day to the Artillery officers and families.

The Medical Society of Angeles gave a party Wednesday evening, attended by large contingent from Camp Stotsenburg. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane entertained at dinner New Year's night for Miss Edmonds and Lieutenants Richards, Colburn, Woodruff and Black.

Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman, Miss Day and Lieutenants Tilson and Black went on a camping trip to Third River, remaining several days. Mrs. Stone and her young son, Jim, and Alden Crane joined them Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Perez Brown have joined the Artillery garrison at Camp Stotsenburg. Captain Brown went to the States upon leave several months ago and was recently married.

NOTES OF THE 15TH INFANTRY.

Tientsin, China, Jan. 9, 1920.

The following news notes are taken from The Sentinel, organ of the 15th Infantry, at Tientsin, China:

Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, and his party, including Mrs. Gleaves and several other ladies, returned to Tientsin on Jan. 3 and stopped for a day while en route to Shanghai, where his flagship, the U.S.S. South Dakota, is in port. Mrs. Gleaves and other ladies of the party continued their journey to Chingwang-tao, where they boarded the U.S. troop transport Crook and sailed for Manila. The Admiral was met at the station by Col. William M. Morrow, U.S.A., commanding 15th Infantry, and all other officers of the China Expedition. U.S. Consul General Fuller, General Yang-I-teh, of the Chinese army, and other prominent officials. A battalion of the 15th Infantry, with the regimental band, met the train, together with a guard of honor from the Tientsin police, who also had their band. After luncheon with Colonel Morrow the Admiral called on the Governor of Chi-li. Later that afternoon Consul General and Mrs. Fuller gave a reception in honor of Admiral Gleaves. In the receiving line, in addition to the Admiral and Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, were Col. and Mrs. Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. McClure and Lieut. Benjamin E. Holcomb, U.S.N., aid to Admiral Gleaves. Among the many prominent military and naval officers and civilians present were the Admiral's staff, the officers of the China Expedition, General Yang-I-teh, Admiral Wg. of the Chinese navy, Colonel Morgan, of the British army, Colonel Paquiere, of the French army, and Consul General Tisdeman, Adjudants, Kay and Funatsu. Admiral Gleaves and his staff left Tientsin the following day for Shanghai, the Admiral enthusiastic over the reception accorded him by all with whom he had come in contact since his arrival in China.

The officers of the 15th held a "lucky" party in Recreation Hall on New Year's night. The regimental band played. The refreshments consisted of baked beans, rolls, doughnuts, coffee and lemonade. Cigars and cigarettes were provided. The "Mules" officiated at the punch bowl. The hall was decorated

with hay, which was also scattered over the seats. The costumes were almost "beyond description," nearly every conceivable combination being in evidence. Lieut. Leo D. Gibbens, wearing a lady's costume, deceived everyone for a time. An "unnamed" officer, who was dressed as a general prisoner, was "by mistake" confined in the guard house, and much difficulty was experienced in getting him out "on probation," since the corporal of the guard could recognize none of the officers (who were disguised by their costumes) who tried to effect the prisoner's release. Among the officers and ladies present were Col. and Mrs. Morrow, Lieut. Col. O. T. Smart, Major and Mrs. R. B. Ransom, Lieut. and Mrs. Regan and F. B. Doherty, Captains Baldridge, John W. Thompson, C. S. Ferrin and R. A. McClure and their wives; Joseph Le T. Lancaster, Lieut. and Mrs. S. O. Neff, Lieutenants Nichols, Foster, Gibbens, Black, Rattan, Hilton, Clear, Mitchell, Hutchinson, Wright, Sanders, Prouty, Kehoe, Carter, Dunkelberg, Gibney, Bonwell and McGiffert, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, the Misses Lattimore, Latham and Holt and Mr. McDonnell. Colonel Morrow has received from Col. L. S. Chappelle, A.G., Philippines Dept., chairman of the officers' and enlisted men's branch, Roosevelt Memorial Association, Philippines Committee, a communication inviting subscriptions to the Roosevelt Memorial fund. Following its receipt Colonel Morrow appointed a committee, consisting of Captain Lancaster, Lieutenant Cummings, 1st Serg. P. A. Ferguson, Corp. C. O. Steurwald and W. A. Harrington, to secure subscriptions. As a result of their work the 15th Infantry subscribed \$237. Colonel Morrow has issued a memorandum to company commanders requesting them to see personally that each member of his unit writes home at least once each month and mails the letter through the orderly room.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

ADDRESSES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Corrected to Feb. 17, 1920. Later changes appear elsewhere.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates

Stirling, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

KANSAS, Capt. R. C. Moody, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA, Capt. John F. Hines, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. E. L. Bennett, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral A. T. Long.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws, Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough,

At Barbadoes.

DELAWARE, Capt. R. R. Belknap, At Barbadoes.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robinson, At Barbadoes.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn, At Barbadoes.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton, En route to Canal Zone.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton, En route Canal Zone.

NEVADA, Capt. W. D. MacDougall, En route to Canal Zone.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin, En route to Canal Zone.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

HUNTINGTON, Capt. E. McCauley, jr., Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DES MOINES, Capt. J. G. Church, At Portsmouth, N.H.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady, Charleston, S.C.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams, En route New Orleans, La.

Division Three.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. P. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUEBLO, Capt. O. G. Murfin, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Theelen, Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, In European waters.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet, Cristobal,

Canal Zone, to sea Feb. 16.

Florida One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conh, jr., Cristobal, Canal

Zone, to sea Feb. 16.

Division Twenty-four.

ABBOTT, Comdr. W. N. Richardson, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

BAGLEY, Comdr. L. C. Farley, Guantanamo, Cuba.

CLEMONS, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickman, At Guantanamo,

Cuba.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz, Cristobal, Canal

Zone.

HARADEN, Norfolk Navy Yard.

THOMAS, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Twenty-eight.

BEIKNAP, McCOOK and INGRAM, Charleston, S.C.

BANCROFT and McALLA, Norfolk, Va.

RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel, Cristobal to sea

Feb. 16.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. R. M. Fawell, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. Leo Sahm, Newport, R.I.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Florida Two.

Capt. C. R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Eight.

BELL, Comdr. O. S. Keller, Navy yard, Portsmouth,

Caldwell, Comdr. A. H. Rice, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRIDLEY, Portsmouth, N.H.

FAIRFAX, Portsmouth, N.H.

TAYLOR, Comdr. A. D. Turnbull, Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. F. V. McNair, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SCHENCK, Comdr. N. H. Goss, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith, Cristobal, Canal

Zone.

LEARY, Comdr. F. C. Martin, Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, Comdr. W. R. Van Aukon, Guantanamo, Cuba.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline, Guantanamo, Cuba.

ISHERWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. B. E. Tilley, jr., Cristobal, Canal

Zone, to sea Feb. 16.

CASE, Comdr. W. E. Eberle, Guantanamo, Cuba.

LARDNER, Lieut. Comdr. Max R. De Mot, Boston, Mass.

DALE, Comdr. F. H. Roberts, Boston, Mass.

Florida Three.

Capt. W. P. Cronan, Commander.

BLACK HAWK, Capt. Byron Long, Cristobal, Canal Zone,

to sea Feb. 16.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol, Pensacola, Fla.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown, Mobile, Ala.

BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes, Constantinople.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. Bagalay, Constantinople, Turkey.

"CIRCLE A"



Ginger Ale

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF GINGER ALES, BUT ONLY ONE BEST

BERNADOU, Comdr. W. B. Woodson, New Orleans, La.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman, Tampa, Fla.

Division Twenty.

COLE, Comdr. J. F. Dorich, In Mediterranean waters.

J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Ellyson, Constantinople.

HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar, Piraeus, Greece.

STOCKTON, Norfolk, Va.

ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. Leland Jordan, Cristobal,

Canal Zone.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY, Comdr. E. D. Washburn, Cristobal to sea Feb. 16.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, Cristobal, Canal

Zone, Feb. 16.

TOUCEY, Comdr. C. S. Joyce, Guantanamo, Cuba.

WORDEN, Fitting out at Boston Yard.

FLUSSEY, Fitting out at Boston Yard.

Destroyers in Reserve.

CHESTER, Boston, Mass.

LEONIDAS (tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson, Charleston, S.C.

Division One.

BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES, At

Norfolk Navy Yard.

AYLWIN and CASSIN, Philadelphia.

Division Two.

CUSHING and McDOUGAL, New York Yard.

O'BRIEN, New York to sea Feb. 11.

WINSLOW, NICHOLSON and ERICSSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, PORTER, CUMMINGS, TUCKER and WAIN-

WRIGHT, Philadelphia.

CONYNGHAM, Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

SAMPSON, New York Yard.

WILKES, ALLEN, SHAW, DAVIS and ROWAN, Phila-

delphia.

Division Five.

GREGORY and DYER, New York Navy Yard.

Division Six.

LITTLE, STRINGHAM, CRAVEN and SIGOURNEY, Phila-

delphia, Pa.

KIMBERLEY, Boston, Mass.

CONNOR, Norfolk, Va.

Division Seven.

COLHOUN, At Philadelphia, Pa.

McKEE, Portsmouth, N.H.

ROBINSON, Comdr. C. C. Soule, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

STEVENS, Philadelphia, Pa.

RINGGOLD, Philadelphia, Pa.

McKEAN, Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, LANSDALE and STRIBLING, Portsmouth, N.H.

MAURY, Philadelphia, Pa.

MANLEY, Norfolk, Va.

LUKE, Boston, Mass.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH and COWELL, Boston, Mass.

BUSH, Charleston, S.C.

MADDOX, Comdr. R. S. Galloway, Boston, Mass.

FOOTE, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart, Boston, Mass.

KALK, Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Van de Veer, Boston, Mass.

Air Detachment.

SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele, San Juan, P.R.

Submarine Detachment.

Capt. J. R. Defrees, Commander.

CAMDEN (flagship), Capt. J. R. Defrees, New Orleans, La.

Division Nine.

R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8 and R-9, New Orleans,

La.

R-10, En route to Norfolk, Va.

Division Fifteen.

BUSHNELL (tender), Comdr. J. V. Ogan, Mobile, Ala.

S-3 and S-4, Mobile, Ala.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon, En route to St. Thomas,

Virgin Islands.

MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Connor, Boston to sea

Feb. 9.

MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell, Navy yard, Boston.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, FLAMINGO, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, GREBE and

OSPREY, Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Two.

SWAN, Boston to sea Feb. 16.

CHEWINK, Portsmouth.

CORMORANT, Guantanamo

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship).

Battleship Squadron One.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.

Division One.

RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. S. Crosby. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley. Navy yard, Boston.

NEW JERSEY. Navy yard, Boston.

Division Two.

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander.

GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. O. Palmer. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

NEBRASKA, Capt. P. N. Olmsted. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

VERMONT, Comdr. W. H. Toaz. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Battleship Squadron Four.

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKee, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Waldo Evans. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt. Navy yard, Puget Sound.

TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. Based on San Pedro, Calif., for exercises.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. Based on San Pedro, Calif., for exercises.

IDAHO, Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang. Based on San Pedro, Calif., for exercises.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. Based on San Pedro, Calif., for exercises.

Cruiser Squadron Two.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. En route to San Pedro, Calif.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. Amapala, Honduras.

DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fenner. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Four.

SEATTLE, Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely. Bremerton, Wash.

MONTANA, Capt. I. C. Wettengel. Bremerton, Wash.

NORTH CAROLINA. Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, Comdr. F. E. Ridgely. Bremerton, Wash.

Destroyer Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.

MELVILLE (temporary flagship).

BROOKLYN (flagship), Comdr. L. S. Shapley. Mare Island, Calif.

Flotilla Five.

Capt. F. T. Evans, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Battle. Mare Island, Calif.

PAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirteen.

UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Shafroth. Keyport, Wash.

GREER, Comdr. C. E. Smith. Bremerton, Wash.

AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. San Diego, Calif.

PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. San Diego, Calif.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. J. Benson. San Diego, Calif.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Keyport, Wash.

Division Fifteen.

EVANS, Comdr. P. L. Wilson. San Diego, Calif.

WOOLSEY, Comdr. Henry C. Gearing. San Diego, Calif.

YARNALL, Keyport, Wash.

WICKES, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers. San Diego, Calif.

LEA, Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McElduff. Keyport, Wash.

TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. Keyport, Wash.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Malta.

BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. San Diego, Calif.

TWIGGS, Comdr. I. C. Johnson. San Diego, Calif.

BABBITT, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton. San Diego, Calif.

DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore. San Diego, Calif.

JACOB JONES, Comdr. P. H. Bastedo. San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Ten.

Capt. W. K. Wortman, Commander.

MELVILLE, Comdr. W. L. Pryor. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER, Comdr. J. P. Olding. At San Diego, Calif.

GILLIS, Comdr. C. S. Kerrick. San Diego, Calif.

McDERMUT, Comdr. D. A. Scott. San Diego, Calif.

DELPHY, Comdr. F. N. Eklund. Mare Island, Calif.

WELLES, Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. San Diego, Calif.

AULICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Lieut. Comdr. B. V. McCandlish. San Diego, Calif.

THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Stirling. Boston, Mass.

TINGEY, Comdr. A. W. Brown. San Diego, Calif.

SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. San Diego, Calif.

MEADE, Comdr. Ellis Lando. Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Deyo. Trieste, Austria.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. San Diego, Calif.

FULLER, PERCIVAL, FARRAGUT, SOMERS and J. F. BURNES are under construction.

Flotilla Eleven.

SALEM (flagship), Capt. Hayne Ellis. San Diego, Calif.

BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. F. J. Horne. At Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KENNISON, Comdr. A. Claude. Mare Island, Calif.

KILTY, Comdr. H. F. Glover. San Diego, Calif.

CLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Leighton. San Diego, Calif.

HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. San Diego, Calif.

HOWARD, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh M. Stewart. San Francisco, Calif.

STANSBURY, Comdr. J. W. Lewis. San Francisco, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

HOGAN, J. H. Hoover. Mare Island, Calif.

RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. San Diego, Calif.

MACKENZIE, Comdr. Earl R. Shipp. San Diego, Calif.

MENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. Newport, R.I.

O'BANNON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. Mare Island, Calif.

SPROSTON, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olsen. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

McCAWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. Tampico, Mexico.

SINCLAIR, Comdr. F. R. McCrary. Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

DOYEN, Comdr. J. H. Klein. Guantanamo.

MOODY, Comdr. J. D. Willson. New York, N.Y.

HENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Peterson. Guantanamo, Cuba.

MEYER, Comdr. W. Clarke. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Destroyer Squadron Two (in Reserve).

Flotilla Four.

MUGFORD, CHEW, WILLIAMS and HAZELWOOD. San Diego, Calif.

CHAMPLIN and SCHLEY. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

BRESE, RAMSAY, RADFORD, LAMBERTON and MONTGOMERY. Mare Island, Calif.

GAMBLE. San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Six.

CRANE, BURNS, ANTHONY and INGRAHAM. San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DORSEY, ROPER, TALBOT, RATHBURNE, WATERS and DENT. San Diego, Calif.



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R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. Philadelphia, Pa., to Gibraltar Feb. 8.

BARKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. O. Windsor. Bermuda.

Following vessels noted under Destroyer Squadrons are also temporarily assigned to this detachment, namely: Cole, J. Fred Talbot, Hale, Dupont, Tattnall, Biddle, Ballard and Morris.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

SOUTH DAKOTA (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. J. M. Luby. Vladivostok.

Division One.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. B. Larimer. Olongapo, P.I.

ALBANY, Capt. W. O. Watts. Vladivostok, Siberia.

Division Two.

Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, Commander.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. Swatow, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. John B. Rhodes. Nankin, China.

Division Three.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. John H. Buchanan. Canton, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Donelson. Hankow, China.

PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Lewis. Nankin, China.

MONCAGY, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. Gilroy. Shanghai, China.

ELCANO, Lieut. Comdr. C. McCauley. Shangkien, China.

QUIROS, Lieut. J. M. Field. Shanghai, China.

Auxiliaries.

AJAX, Cavite, P.I.

PISCATAQUA, Cavite.

ABAREDA, Olongapo, P.I.

POMPEY, En route to Nagasaki.

MOHICAN, Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK, Olongapo, P.I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Manila, P.I.

SARA THOMPSON, Cavite, P.I.

UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, Comdr. G. J. Meyers. Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

HANNIBAL, In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

HENDERSON, Capt. W. R. Sayles. In West Indian waters.

ILLINOIS, Capt. W. N. Jeffers. Philadelphia.

ISABEL, Philadelphia.

KEARSARGE, Capt. E. P. Svava. Philadelphia.

KENTUCKY, Capt. H. H. Royall. Philadelphia.

MAINE, Philadelphia.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Carl T. Osburn. At Washington, D.C.

OHIO, Capt. John Halligan. Annapolis, Md.

R. L. BARNES, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. R. D. McCullough. Constantinople, Turkey.

TALLAHASSEE, Comdr. Gaston D. Johnstone. Charleston, S.C.

VIXEN, Comdr. W. R. White. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

WISCONSIN, Philadelphia.

CARGO AND FUEL SHIPS.

ALAMEDA, En route to Port Arthur, Texas.

ASTORIA, En route to Puget Sound, Wash.

BATH, En route to West coast.

BEAUFORT, Norfolk, Va.

GULFPORT, Norfolk, Va.

HOUSTON, Puget Sound, Wash.

KITTERY, Charleston, S.C.

LONG BEACH, Norfolk, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS, California City, Calif.

PATOKA, Spalato.

PENSACOLA, En route to Manila, P.I.

QUINCY, Hampton Roads, Va.

RAMAPO, En route to Guantanamo.

Flotilla Twelve.

Division Eighteen.

BOGGS, CROSBY, WARD, WALKER and THATCHER. San Diego, Calif.

PALMER. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. Chatham, England.

EDWARDS, LAUB, McLANAHAN and SHUBRICK. San Diego, Calif.

GREENE. At Mare Island, Calif.

Air Detachment.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE. Mare Island, Calif.

HART, Comdr. H. Jones. San Diego, Calif.

LUDLOW, Comdr. G. M. Ravenscroft. San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

PELICAN, Charleston, S.C.

SEAGULL and THRUSH. San Diego, Calif.

TANAGER, Charleston, S.C.

LAPWING, Charleston, S.C.

WHIPPOORWILL, Charleston, S.C.

Division Four.

SANDERLING, Charleston, S.C.

PENGUIN, Charleston, S.C.

FINCH, AVOCET, HERON and ORIOLE. San Diego, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, Commander.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. E. H. Dodd. San Pedro, Calif.

VESTAL, Capt. W. K. Riddle. San Pedro, Calif.

COMFORT, Comdr. U. R. Webb (M.C.). Mare Island, Calif.

CELTIC, Mare Island, Calif.

GALICIER, San Pedro, Calif.

Fuel Ships.

ORION, Mare Island, Calif.

VULCAN, En route to San Diego, Calif.

NEPTUNE, New York, N.Y.

JASON, Hampton Roads, Va.

KANAWHA, San Diego, Calif.

CUYAMA, San Francisco, Calif.

BRUTUS, Mare Island, Calif., to Tutuila, Samoa, Jan. 31.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander.

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Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH, Capt. David W. Todd. At Spalato.

SALVESTON, Capt. J. W. Greenlade. At Constantinople.

CHATTANOOGA, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly. To Rosyth, Scotland.

OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. En route to New York.

PANTHER, Comdr. C. E. Wood. Sailed from Philadelphia for European waters Feb. 6.

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ARMY SHIPS FOR RELIEF OF POLISH LEGION.

The Senate on Feb. 13 unanimously passed a joint resolution authorizing Secretary of War Baker to allocate two U.S. Army transports for the purpose of returning to the United States soldiers of the Polish Legion, who fought on the side of the Allies and are stranded near Danzig. Chairman Wadsworth, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs introduced the resolution and stated that there were about 12,000 members of the Polish Legion who were residents of this country ready to return. The soldiers left America at the outbreak of the war and fought through its campaigns. Upon their arrival in New York the soldiers will be cared for by the Polish Legion of the United States.

HISTORY OF THE 5TH DIVISION, U.S.A.

No handsomer or more complete history of any American unit that took part in the World War has come to hand than the Official History of the 5th Division, U.S.A., from the period of its organization and of its operations until its return to the United States, just published in a large volume by the Society of the 5th Division, whose headquarters are in Washington. In completeness, compactness, accuracy and attractiveness it is typical of the Regular Army. The story of the "Red Diamond" men is told in three parts, the first comprising command and administration, the second history and the third consisting of an appendix. A preface briefly sketches the accomplishments of the division, which is followed by a poem, "The Red Diamond," and a record of the units which formed the division. While the members of the organization co-operated in making the history possible the actual work of compiling the material and writing the history has been done by Lieut. Kenyon Stevenson, 21st Field Art. The maps showing the operations are the work of Regimental Sergt. Major W. B. Prince, of G-2, G.S. Section, while the many photographs were taken by the Signal Corps, Aviation Section and the 7th Engineers. The whole has been carefully gone over, corrected and revised by a board of officers appointed for the purpose, each of whom was a member of the division during most of its stay in France. In the

preface it is modestly announced that "The 5th Division did not win the war," adding that "acrimonious discussions as to which of the gallant units of the A.E.F. was the best have been made no part of this work. Neither has it been the intention to sully the records of other divisions nor to lessen in a single particular the honor due any of those organizations whose combined efforts, well directed by corps, army and general headquarters, led to the greatest achievement that has ever exalted American arms. There is glory enough for all. The Red Diamond Division desires only to claim its just share." The work is illustrated by 101 photographs of individuals, places and scenes, together with maps of operations, which give it much added interest.

9TH AND 23D INFANTRY AT THE ARGONNE.

The unusual and important maneuver, successfully accomplished, undertaken by the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, consisting of the 9th and 23d U.S. Infantry, commanded respectively by Cols. Robert O. Van Horn and Edward R. Stone, U.S.A., in a night march on Beaumont, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive on Nov. 3-4, 1918, is related by Joseph Mills Hanson, who was a captain of Field Artillery in the A.E.F., in a recent issue of The Home Sector. He declares it to have been one of the most dramatic incidents of the World War, and "for sheer audacity it can only be compared to such operations as Jackson's march at Chancellorsville or Washington's attack on Trenton." Because of it the 9th and 23d Infantry were twice decorated. The Germans had been pushed back beyond Buzancy by American divisions but made a stand in the Bois de Belval. They were in force and occupied a strong defensive position. The American objective was the heights south of Beaumont. To make a direct frontal attack meant very heavy losses. Following a conference of 3d Brigade headquarters, 2d Division headquarters directed that the plan proposed, of marching directly through the German force at night, by surprise, should be attempted. The Americans moved in columns of twos, strict silence being ordered. Not a word was spoken nor a match struck. The Germans encountered were dealt with too quickly and quietly to enable them to give the alarm, although the enemy in thousands was on all sides. Some fighting took place, but the Americans did not stop. Long before dawn they had gained their objective and consolidated their position, and the Germans found both their front and rear faced by American troops. By this movement the enemy was driven to the east side of the Meuse by early morning of Nov. 5. The audacious movement of the 3d Brigade saved hours and perhaps days of bitter fighting along the enemy's prepared battlefronts, and besides, as the writer says, "Many a soldier in many a Yankee division is today safe and well at home who might otherwise be sleeping beneath a white cross on the shell-pocked slopes of the Ardennes hills."

GEN. H. M. LORD PRAISES FINANCE SERVICE.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, U.S.A., Director of Finance in the Q.M. Corps, is the author of a communication in the New York Sun of Feb. 15 in which he explains the improvements that have been made and the advantages gained by the organization of an independent finance service in the War Department which, he says, is an innovation in the line of good business. He adds: "For the first time in the history of the War Department there is a uniform system of expenditure, a uniform system of accounting, a uniform system of cost keeping and the unification of the finance activities of the War Department which has resulted in the saving of many millions of dollars to the Government. There is no business in the world that is entitled to any consideration for efficiency that would attempt to conduct its finances as the War Department handled its finance duties prior to the installation of a finance service. The five statutory bureaus with which we entered into the war grew into ten independent bureaus before the close of the war, each expending its funds in its own peculiar and independent way and accounting for them in the way it saw fit. As a result it was never at any time possible to make an accurate check on the state of the War Department finances, and the Secretary of War did have and could have no financial control of his appropriations. To-day the War Department is the one governmental department that has its finances so organized as to dovetail into any budget system that the Congress may decide to install. Any change in the present system that proposes putting the chief of any supply bureau in charge of the payment for supplies contracted for—giving the man obligating for supplies control of the man who pays—is subversive of the best interests of the Government, and it does not seem that this statement needs amplification."

GUNFIRE SINKS SHIP IN CANAL ZONE.

"The most spectacular and costly marine accident which has occurred at the canal since it has been in operation," is the way the Panama Canal Record describes the sinking of the former U.S. Shipping Board steamship *Marne* at Cristobal on Jan. 24 by shots fired from U.S. submarines, when the ship, loaded with gasoline, benzine and fuel oil, caught fire at her pier. Fifty-four shots were fired from 3-inch guns, after armor-piercing shells had first been used. Owing to the heat it was impossible to open the ship's cocks below the waterline, hence gunfire was brought into use. The armor-piercing shells did not make openings in the hull large enough to admit water rapidly, thus sinking the ship, and six shrapnel shells were fired into the ship's stern, when she sank in forty feet of water. The vessel was bound from New York to Melbourne with 8,000 tons of general cargo, including 100,000 cases of gasoline and benzine and 1,700 tons of fuel oil in her tanks.

WOULD HAVE MORE WEST POINTS.

"Since it is the duty of a country to be prepared the question is how it may be so prepared at the least possible cost," says the New York Sun. "Here is a suggestion not without merit, measured as business men would measure the problem confronting America in the matter of military protection and the maintenance of national dignity. It is this: Let the Government straightaway establish eight or ten more West Points for the training of officers and establish two or three more naval schools like Annapolis. Without an enormous increase in naval craft we could not use to advantage the same number of naval officers as we can use of military offi-



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cers. It is clear to us in this juncture of domestic and foreign affairs that we must either have a large standing Army or a large number of trained officers, as they are trained at West Point, who can take our Militia organizations and our raw man-power and on short notice organize them into efficient fighting forces. An investment in eight or ten more West Points would be eminently wise, eminently practical. But suppose we have no wars, no troubles at home, would the money expended on these additional institutions of learning and military training be lost? Certainly it would not be lost. In a perfectly practical sense it would be well worth the expenditure in the development of so large a number of trained engineers, trained workers, trained organizers as these institutions would turn out annually. In peace times they would prove a tremendous asset to the country and in times of war their value would be beyond the computation of any living man."

BRITISH AMBULANCE TRAINS IN THE WORLD WAR.

Capt. F. L. Pleadwell, Med. Corps, U.S.N., writes of "British Ambulance Trains" in the January issue of The Military Surgeon. His article is based on a number of inspections of both military and naval trains in England and in France, and upon extended observations made during two trips, one in a naval ambulance train and another in a military train, actually engaged in transporting sick and wounded. He says that in the World War British ambulance trains, which were first used in the South African war, reached a high state of perfection in organization and administration, and contributed materially to the successful evacuation of the wounded. Generally speaking, all the trains provided by the several British companies were of uniform design, the vehicles being produced by a conversion of ordinary rolling stock, taken from main line traffic and altered to suit required conditions. A train has been turned out in ten days, and a naval train was actually finished in thirty hours. The trains were made up of connected vestibule cars of the latest type. Each train was provided with a pharmacy, treatment room, linen rooms, office, storeroom, kitchen, cooking appliances, hot and cold water arrangements, mess compartments and dining coach and pantries, and ward cars for officers and enlisted men. Some trains were provided with an operating room and some with a padded cell for mental cases. The article is

Illustrated by a number of photographs showing interiors of cars used for various purposes.

MOTORIZED ARTILLERY R.O.T.C. AT PURDUE.

Classes in motor mechanics, gunnery and other specialized branches of motorized artillery work have been organized among Purdue University students. The university has one of the two motorized artillery units for the R.O.T.C. and the entire student body has shown a great deal of interest in this phase of university work, despite the fact that military drill and tactics are part of the requirements for only freshmen and sophomores. Lieut. Col. R. G. Kirkwood, commandant, has started a system of citations for the various batteries, to be sewed on the guidons, and considerable friendly rivalry has been stirred up between the various units. A total of 4,006 Purdue men, 1,408 of whom were commissioned and 258 non-commissioned officers, served in the Army and Navy during the war. Of commissioned officers 5 were colonels, 14 lieutenant colonels, 55 majors, 320 captains, 318 first and 517 second lieutenants. In the Navy 4 served as lieutenant commanders, 17 as lieutenants and 58 as ensigns. The Purdue service flag contains 51 gold stars. Ambulance Unit No. 598, composed of students, was awarded the Croix de Guerre; twenty-five of its members received the War Cross, one the Legion of Honor, and another the Medaille Militaire and the American Distinguished Service Cross. Every member of Ambulance Unit No. 559, also composed of Purdue students, was decorated for bravery shown in the Italian drive north of the Piave river.

NAVY ENGINEERING DUTY.

Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Craven, U.S.N., in an article on "Promotion and Natural Selection," in the December issue of the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, says in part: "It should be remarked that line officers of the Navy should not be expected to perform the functions of purely engineering specialists. Neither their education nor their experience fits them for such work, and, furthermore, engineering skill of the highest order, along highly specialized lines, can readily be obtained from civil life." Continuing, he says: "It is not improper to remark that the specialization described above" (the development of technical experts among line officers along broad engineering lines supplemented by training and experience in narrow professional specialties), "so that they may be fitted to co-ordinate and direct the activities of the civilian engineering experts, is not what we have had in the Navy. Civilian engineering talent of the first water is rarely to be found in the employ of the Navy Department, and the inconsistent assignment to duty of officers who have received postgraduate engineering training does not fit them to take the places of such talent." Elsewhere he says: "The efficiency of the operative body of the commissioned personnel must be maintained by a process of elimination of those who are found to be physically, mentally, morally or temperamentally unfit. This process has been heretofore generally known as 'selection out.'"

LETTERS OF WEIR MITCHELL.

Any officers of the Services who may have letters from the late S. Weir Mitchell, author of "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker" and other books, can do a gracious act which Dr. Mitchell would appreciate, by sending the letters or copies to the Century Co., New York city, or to Mr. Talcott Williams, 423 West 117th street, New York city, who is at work on a life of the eminent physician and author, which the Century Co. will publish.

A returned warrior from France was relating his experiences to a number of old friends in the village inn. After exhausting his supply of tales, he was asked:

"Did they use any high explosives over there?"

"Well, I ain't sure about that. But when our battalion was up the line once a shell struck our dugout,



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lifting everything into the air, and when the sandbags came down they were all covered with snow."—*New York Globe*.

Zealous Sentry: "Afraid I can't let you go by without the password, sir."

Irate Officer: "But, confound you! I tell you I have forgotten it. You know me well enough. I'm Major Jones."

Sentry: "Can't help it, sir, must have the password." Voice from the guard tent: "Oh, don't stand there arguing all night, Bill, shoot 'im."—*Trouble Buster*.

During the recent visit of the Pacific Fleet to San Francisco two sailors were reading a billboard announcing a program by Lemare, the great organist. "A Storm at Sea—By Request," read the program. Commented one of the gobs, "I hope he gets good and wet. Any sailor-man requesting a storm at sea ought to get seasick."—*Our Navy*.

Admiral von Reuter, of the German navy, who was in command of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, and who gave the order for the scuttling of the German warships

there last June, has been set free by the British authorities. The Admiral has returned to Germany.

"There's one thing I've always wanted to ask you about your life in France," she said.

"Yes?" prompted the ex-buck tremulously.

"What did you and the colonel usually talk about at meal times?"—*Home Sector*.

When asked to sum up his Army career a negro of a famed labor battalion said:

"Well, boss, all I did on dis side was sign up and ship, and all I did on de udder side was stand up and shagel."—*Es*.

"What is an American?" one comedian asks in a current London musical hall show. "An American," replies his partner, "is a man who chews gum and wins wars."—*New York Times*.

The parachute of increased pay will ease the drop from temporary rank—if it opens up in time.—*Liaison*.

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
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*The dread Pyorrhea
begins with bleeding gums*



PYORRHEA'S in-
fecting germs cause
many ills. Medical sci-
ence has proven this.
Diseased conditions,
which not long ago
doctors were unable to
trace to a cause, are
now known often to
be the result of Pyor-
rhea germs that breed
in pockets about the
teeth. Rheumatism,
anaemia, nervous dis-
orders and other dis-
eases have been traced
in many cases to this
Pyorrhea infection.

Don't let Pyorrhea
work its wicked will
on your body. Visit
your dentist frequen-
tly for tooth and gum
inspection.

And watch your
gums yourself.
Pyorrhea, which af-
fects four out of five
people over forty,
begins with tender
and bleeding gums;
then the gums de-
cay, loosen and fall
out, or must be ex-
tracted to rid the
system of the poisons
generated at their
base.

Forhan's For the
Gums will prevent
Pyorrhea—or check
its progress—if used
in time and used
consistently. Or-
dinary dentifrices
cannot do this.
Forhan's keeps the
gums hard and
healthy—the teeth
white and clean.
Start using it today.
If gum-shrinkage
has set in, use
Forhan's according
to directions and
consult a dentist
immediately for
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up "tired as a dog"
and sleep is full of
ugly dreams you need

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